Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 150 No. 14 September 30, 1946

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OPD—9-30-1946 2

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Allocation Plans Of D of A Held Illegal

OPD Washington Bureau

Announced plans of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson to allocate an additional 500,000 bushels of wheat to American distilleries on an "historical" basis was held to be illegal by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia September 23 in a suit for an injunction against the allocation program brought by Publicker Industries Inc, of Philadelphia.

The decision of the court, handed down by Justice Henry A. Schweinhaut, created a cloud over the legality of some thirty-two other allocation programs of the Department, the Civilian Production Administration and the Solid Fuels Administration, several of them in the allied chemicals industry field.

Justice Schweinhaut based his decision on Section 203(b) of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act which states, in part, that "production for non-war use* * *shall not be made dependent upon the existence of a concern or the functioning of a concern in a given cycle of activity at a given time."

The planned action of Secretary Anderson to award the additional wheat to established distillers whose plants historically have been the principal producers of distilled spirits was attacked by Publicker, a new-comer, as being unfair because it was engaged in production of war materials during the period on which such allocations were to be based. Adopting the view expressed by Publicker, Justice Schweinhaut said that the Secretary had disobeyed the congressional mandate and the historical basis of allocation is directly opposed to legislative direction.

In a brief filed with the court, the Department of Justice indicated that the injunction being sought by Publicker would have far-reaching effect on other programs of the government and listed some thirty-two orders now being carried out on a historical basis that might be possibly affected by an adverse ruling. These were shown by the Department to be:—

War Food Orders 1 (sugar); 9 (protein meal and soybeans); 19.2 (spices); 21 (tea); 25 (cocoa beans); 29 (cottonseed, peanut and corn oil); 42 (use of fats and oils); 42(b) (soap); 51 (edible molasses); 63 (imported foods); 66

—*Continued on page 41*

Lead Users Penalized For Excess Consumption

OPD Washington Bureau

Two manufacturers of storage batteries have been ordered to reduce their future use of lead in the manufacture of batteries as a result of having used lead in excess of their quotas, according to the Civilian Production Administration.

Suspension order S-943 provides that the DuBois Electric Storage Battery Company, DuBois, Pa., during the four calendar quarters beginning October 1, shall reduce the use of lead in the manufacture of storage batteries by using during each quarter at least 25,000 pounds less than the quota it would ordinarily be entitled to use under Order M-38.

Order S-944 provides that the Blasco Wilson Company, Detroit, shall reduce the use of lead during the fourth quarter of 1946 and the first, second and third quarters of 1947 by using 15,000 pounds of lead less in each of these quarters than they would otherwise be entitled to use under M-38.

Leslie Joins CPA Priorities Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Grey Leslie, former UNRRA deputy director of industrial rehabilitation, has been named assistant to L. F. Foster, Director of the Bureau of Priorities of the Civilian Production Administration.

U.S., Britain End Navicerts System

OPD Washington Bureau

Navicerts, ship navicerts, certificates of origin, landcerts, expasses and similar documents connected with the navicerts system will no lonber be required by the United States and British government, the State Department said last week.

It was added, however, that shipments of commodities on the reserved commodity list of the International Emergency Food Council, and of commodities under the control of international committees dealing with tin, rubber and textiles, should be made only in accordance with allocations made by the council and committees.

Explosives Shipping Rules Revision Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced its intentions of issuing an order further amending its regulations governing the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles. Interested parties were given twenty days from the date of September 18 within which to record their view on the amendments.

Among the modifications proposed are the following:—

Authority to use 1-D carboys for the transportation of all kinds of inflamable liquids.

Authority to use solid nickel tankcars for the transportation of phosphorous oxychloride or trichloride.

Changes in definitions of corrosive liquids to include alkaline corrosive liquids.

Removal of organic peroxides from the "basket clause" and list them by name with provisions for special containers and handling instruction.

Basing-Point Price Use Upheld in FTC Case

By a two-to-one decision, the three judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit decided, September 20, against the Federal Trade Commission in its findings of conspiracy and price-agreements in restraint of competition on the basis of which it issued, in July, 1943, a cease and desist order against the Cement Institute, seventy-four producers of cement, and twenty-three individuals. The majority of the appellate bench has held that no restraint on competition was effected by use of the basing-point pricing system, because adoption and use of the system was wholly a matter of individual choice. It also has held that absorption of freight so as to effect identical delivered prices remains "an open question with an indication that such use is permissible" under the Clayton act. The economic impracticability of selling cement at different prices is repeatedly accentuated.

The cement case was started by the Federal Trade Commission in 1937. It alleged violation of section 5 of the commission act in a combination and agreement to effect identical delivery prices by means of a multiple basing point system. Agreements and other methods for making the system effective were assailed in one count. The second count charged price discriminations among the customers of each seller using the system. The opinion of the appellate court lengthily discusses many angles of these charges, although there is little consideration of the more implied than declared illegality of activities of the Cement Institute which did not advise with reference to prices. Particular stress is laid on the opinion that the commission did not clearly define the manner of entrance into or participation of any cement producers in the alleged conspiracy. Mere membership in the institute, largely as a result of NIRA requirements, is held not to create inference of unlawful combination.

With reference to the legality of the basing-point price system in itself the court's opinion, pointing out that "Congress has repeatedly refused to declare its use illegal," says:—

In our judgment, the question as to whether the basing-point price system should be declared illegal rests clearly within the legislative domain. We know of no criticism so often and so forcibly directed at courts, particularly Federal courts, as their propensity for usurping the functions of Congress. If this pricing system which Congress has over the years steadfastly refused to declare illegal, although vigorously urged to do so, is now to be outlawed by the courts it will mark the high tide of judicial usurpation.

The court says that there may be practices in the cement industry, citing the collecting of "phantom

—*Continued on page 78*

Soda Ash CC Rating Requests Flood CPA

Disclosure that the Kaiser-Permanente Metals alumina plant at Baton Rouge, La., had been granted a CC rating by the Civilian Production Administration to obtain soda ash, has been followed by a flood of applications from other users of the material for similar privileges, but only a very few are being granted by the agency. Thus far ratings have been granted that would cover only about 2 percent of the industry's entire output, it is said.

As explained by CPA officials, in order to obtain a rating it is necessary for the applicant to show that without such a rating he is unable to continue in production at a minimum economic rate, or that failure to obtain delivery would result in exceptional community hardship or in unreasonable and exceptional hardship not suffered generally by others in the same industry activity.

The applications that are coming in are being closely screened against these standards. The question of essentality does not figure in the consideration as was the case during the war when ratings were granted on the basis of their importance to the war effort. Nor are ratings being granted simply because the user will need the material to fill some prospective orders.

Ratings being granted are only to those applicants who can definitely show that without the rating they are unable to obtain the soda ash necessary to continue production at a minimum economic rate.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

Productivity per Manhour and the Worker

Recent surveys by responsible management organizations, recent reports by executives in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries lay greater emphasis on a declining productivity per manhour among workers. The Ford and the Kaiser-Frazer contracts with the unions both have clauses aimed at increasing productivity per manhour or other unit. Both offer rewards for increased effort.

If we examine closely the recent studies, management itself is undergoing a change of emphasis. Where formerly productivity in industry was the concern and achievement of management brains in the forms of new machines, new methods, new pacing, today industry is becoming aware that the worker is the keyman in the attempt to raise productivity. The change in emphasis affects industrial relations and the practice of labor relations in the plant in many ways. Against the extreme conservative view that productivity of labor will be increased little if at all, there stands the astounding success of firms like Lincoln Electric in Cleveland. The publication of Lincoln's Incentive System, by James F. Lincoln, head of the plant, calls for incentive management as opposed to the older military form of management, with all its scientific equipment and outlook.

Management Not Enough

Discussions at the Spring meeting of the American Management Association, discussions of the question at meetings of retail associations, government's concern with the meaning of the problem, and even national defense needs, reveal that productivity is not increasing, but is indeed approaching a decline. Hitherto, management has emphasized improved methods and technical changes, with advances in the production line —mainly management contributions. The outstanding efficiency of American management has been a mark of its greatness, culminating in the astounding achievements of production in this war.

Lincoln's successes—and many like his—show that labor can contribute in a way that augurs well for the future. Two aids of Philip Murray have praised the achievements of the Lincoln Electric, although it is unorganized. Edward Cheyfitz, former international chairman of the castings division, CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, has declared that management must try to humanize its approach to labor to get active support to increase productivity. Harold Ruttenberg, the steelworker's official, after visiting Lincoln Electric, declared that other plants and manage-

—*Continued on page 33*

Work Measurement Institute Established

Establishment of the Work Measurement Institute in Chicago is announced by George Fry & Associates, Consulting Management Engineers of Chicago and New York. This institute will make available to industry generally the facilities of the company's work measurement laboratory which has been used for some time in training industrial engineers of client companies in the latest techniques of work measurement and in current wage incentive procedures.

Shields Resigns CCC Presidency

Resignation of Robert H. Shields as Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation was announced September 24 by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson.

Mr. Shields, who will continue in his present position for several weeks, will leave government service to enter private industry as executive vice-president and general counsel of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association. His successor has not been appointed.

AMA Hires Public Relations Counsel

Raymond Richard Associates, public relations counsel, New York, has been retained to act as spokesman for the American Medical Association in the release of information to the public, according to "The Journal of the American Medical Association." The article made no mention of the status of Dr. Morris L. Fishbein, who for years, has handled the public relations for the association.

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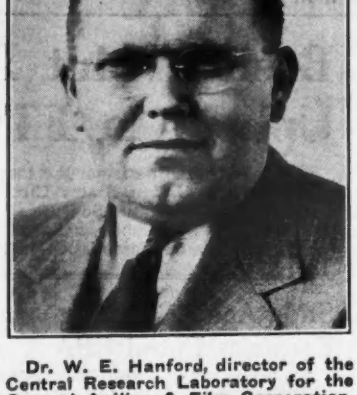
Cargill Sells Soybean Plant, Buys Another

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, has sold its expeller soybean oil plant at Cedar Rapids and purchased a solvent process plant at Washington, Iowa. All its soybean and mixed feed operations in the Cedar Rapids area will be concentrated in the newly acquired plant.

Management of the plant at Washington is in the hands of Hugo Lensch. William Mackey, formerly superintendent at Cedar Rapids, is in a similar position at the Washington plant. Elma Engberg, formerly manager at Cedar Rapids, has become associated with Dart Smith, manager of the Cargill grain office there, in the procurement of soybeans.

Leaves Gen'l Aniline



Dr. W. E. Hanford, director of the Central Research Laboratory for the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has resigned to take a research post with M. W. Kellogg, engineers, New York. He will be succeeded by Dr. Arthur L. Fox.

Thiamine Hydrochloride Offered by CCC

The Commodity Credit Corporation is offering for sale at a fair price 1,727 1-kilo fiber drums of thiamine hydrochloride (vitamin B_1), which are held at New York.

The material, manufactured by Merck & Co., passed U.S.P. tests for thiamine hydrochloride and mortense in July, last. It is not surplus property, but priority-holders will be given appropriate treatment, after the period of reserve for veterans, which will expire October 9, at 5:00 p.m. EST. Offers must be received not later than that time.

Particulars are given in Department of Agriculture announcement SC. 115.

SOCMA to Elect Nominating Committee

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its next monthly luncheon meeting October 9 in the Commodore hotel, New York. The major business of the session will be the election of a nominating committee to present a ticket of officers and governors at the annual meeting. Nominators will be nominated by a naming committee appointed at the September meeting.

Several committee reports and a couple of new matters will come up for discussion.

OPA Decontrols Many Products

The Office of Price Administration suspended price control for many products. Among the specific items released from price control were:—

Bayberry wax, bay oil, carbon granules, emery (crude, lump), essential perfumery oils, locust bean gum, menthol crystal, pharmaceutical raw products of animal origin, pulverized red oxide of iron (bauxite residue), red arsenic, quartz crystals, all grades and qualities, sandalwood (santalum album), sandalwood oil, sandarac gum and tartrate of lime.

Chemical Engineers To Meet October 10

American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its first meeting of the 1946-47 season at the du Pont hotel, Wilmington, Del., October 10. R. Lindley Murray, vice-president in charge of research and development for the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will speak on "Growth of the Electrolytic Alkali and Chlorine Industry."

Late Market News

Acetone—The market was higher at the close of the week with prices averaging an advance of 1c. a pound. The best prices heard were 7c. a pound for c.p. in tanks, 8c. a pound for drums in carlots, and 8½c. a pound for less than carlots, delivered.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 26, 1946	Sept. 19, 1946	Sept. 28, 1945
135.9	137.0	133.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changing became still more active last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. The area of the activity also was extended. The volume and weight both were predominantly depressive, and the general average was appreciably lowered.

Bids Wanted

Asphalt, Cement, 13 tons, District of Columbia, schedule 8987, October 7.

Asphaltic material, 480 gallons, Bureau of Reclamation (Denver, Col), invitation B-20-237-A, October 2.

Cellulose acetate, 100 sheets, Panama Canal, schedule 8419, October 3.

Cleaner, liquid, typewriter type, 12,000 4-ounce bottles, Treasury Department, invitation 3-W-45072-R, October 1.

Colors in oil, 620 gallons, Department of Justice (Leavenworth, Kans.), invitation 3-2268, October 1.

Crayons, chalk, 600 gross, Panama Canal, schedule 8419, October 3.

Door check fluid, 198 gallons, Treasury Department, invitation 3-W-45073-R, October 1.

Floor wax, liquid, 1,100 gallons, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas), invitation FW-161, October 1.

Fuel oil, from December 1, 1946, through June 1, 1947, Treasury Department, invitation 9 FO-9317-R, October 7.

Gasoline, as required from December 1, 1946, through May 31, 1947, region 1, Treasury Department, invitation 9G-9309-R, October 2; region 2, Treasury Department, invitation 9G-9314-R, October 4.

Glue, gelatin, ground, 10,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, invitation BEP-189, October 4; non-foaming; 200 pounds, Government Printing Office, October 3.

Insecticide, liquid, 220 gallons, Treasury Department, invitation 3M-45533-R, October 7.

Lead, caulking, 1,000 pounds, District of Columbia, schedule 8977, October 1.

Lime, lump, 80 tons, Department of Justice (Lewisburg, Pa.), invitation 14-1734, October 3.

Paint, brushing lacquer for occupational therapy, 1,300 ½ pt. cans, 1,000 cans, Veterans Administration, invitation R-19, October 4; eggshell, 400 gallons, Department of Justice (Leavenworth, Kans.), invitation 3-2268, October 1; enamel, various types, 250 gallons, Department of Justice (Leavenworth, Kans.), invitation 3-2268, October 1; enamel for occupational therapy, 150 ½ pt. cans, Veterans Administration (Montgomery, Ala.); 50 cans, Veterans Administration (Denver), invitation R-18, October 2; various types, 575 gallons, Veterans Administration (Downey, Ill.), invitation 47-87, October 1; 1,950 gallons, 226 cans, Air Material Command (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 117, October 4.

Paint Primer, 415 gallons, Post Office Department, invitation 985, October 4.

Pipe-joint cement, 200 pounds, District of Columbia, schedule 8977, October 1.

Putty, 500 pounds, Department of Justice (Leavenworth, Kans.), invitation 3-2268, October 1.

Red Squill, powder, 1,000 pounds, District of Columbia, schedule 9014-A, October 10.

Scouring powder, 2,000 cans, Panama Canal, schedule 8424, October 9.

Soap, chips, 10,000 pounds, Treasury Department (San Francisco), invitation SF-3324-47, October 3; grit, 400 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas), invitation FW-225, October 1; hard, 2,640 4-ounce cakes, Treasury Department (New York), invitation W-9490, October 1; laundry, 8,040 16-ounce cakes, Treasury Department (New York), invitation W-9489, October 1; powder, 16,000 pounds, Treasury Department (New York), invitation W-9488, October 1; 100 cases, Treasury Department (San Francisco), invitation SF-3324-47, October 3; 2,400 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas), invitation FW-225, October 1; toilet, 7,500 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas), invitation FW-225, October 1; 83,600 cakes, Treasury Department (New York), invitation W-9491, October 3.

Sodium hypochlorite, 2,000 gallons, Army OCT Supply Division, invitation 39, October 15.

Sodium thiosulphate, 2,500 pounds, Treasury Department (Fort Worth, Texas), invitation FW-210, October 2; 6,000 pounds, Treasury Department (New York), invitation W-9472, October 1.

Solder, tin and lead, 500 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, invitation BEP-197, October 4.

Solvent, degreasing, 20,000 pounds, as required to December 31, Department of Justice (Lewisburg, Pa.), schedule JPI-14-2646, October 1.

Stamp-pad, ink, 600 dozen 8-ounce containers, Post Office Department, invitation 1040, October 2.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 11,100 gallons, steam-distilled, 1,850 gallons, Treasury Department, invitation 5 J-44396-R, October 11.

Wax, liquid, 220 gallons, Department of Justice (Leavenworth, Kans.), invitation 3-2268, October 1.

White Lead, 3,000 pounds, Department of Justice (Leavenworth, Kans.), invitation 3-2268, October 1.

Boxcar Demurrage Eased in N.Y., N.J.

OPD Washington Bureau

Receivers of freight shipments in New York and New Jersey who were unable to unload their boxcars during the recent strike of truckmen have been relieved of the heavy demurrage charges imposed on these cars by service order 369 of the Interstate Commerce Commission under an amendment to the order issued September 27.

The exemption applies to boxcars on hand at 7 a.m. September 21 or arriving via to 7 a.m. September 27 which could not be unloaded because of the strike at any point in the counties of Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Richmond in New York and the counties of Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Union or Middlesex in New Jersey.

Chemical Development Symposium Planned

The Chemical Market Research Association and the Technical Service Association will be joint sponsors of a symposium on "Organized Commercial Chemical Development" to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 12.

Speakers at the morning session, which will start at 10 o'clock, and their subjects, will be as follows:—Dr. C. F. Prutton, head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, "The Need For Organized Commercial Chemical Development," and M. E. Clark, director of market research for Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., "Chemical Market Research."

Speaker at the luncheon will be Jan Ostermeyer, president of the Shell Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, who will discuss "Why Sales Departments Want Organized Commercial Chemical Development."

Speakers at the afternoon session, which will start at 2:30, and their subjects, will be Dr. John H. Long, manager of Sales Research for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, "Market and Product Development"; W. H. Harding, director of technical service for American Cyanamid Company at Stamford, Conn., "Application Research and Technical Service," and Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of research and development for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, and director of chemical research for Air Reduction Company, "The Qualifications and Training of Personnel for Organized Commercial Chemical Development."

The dinner speaker will be Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, who will speak on "Why Management Wants Organized Commercial Chemical Development."

Sharp & Dohme Sulfa Drugs Patent Award Made

The U. S. Patent Office has awarded Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, the dominant position in the sulphapyrimidine group of sulpha drugs, according to company president.

The agency having received several patent applications, including one from Sharp & Dohme, made the following decision:—

(1) To Sharpe & Dohme, as the first to synthesize any pyrimidine derivative of sulphanilamide, the dominant position of all sulphapyrimidines, which include sulphamerazine, sulphadiazine, and the lesser known (not generally used) sulphamethazine.

(2) To another applicant a specific claim on sulphadiazine, since they were the first to synthesize this particular derivative.

(3) To Sharp & Dohme additional specific claims on alkyl substituted sulphapyrimidines, such as sulphamerazine and sulphamethazine.

Tapicoa Flour, Shellac Deleted from Positive List

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade has announced the removal of the following items from its positive list of commodities requiring individual export licenses and the transfer of these commodities to the general license group effective immediately:—

Edible and inedible tapioca flour, bleached and unbleached shellac, crude lac (button and stick), edible starch under the Department of Commerce schedule B classification 281300.

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Cottonseed Oil Price Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase the 1¾ cents per pound in ceiling prices of cottonseed oil, with comparable increases in ceilings on soyabean oil, corn oil, and peanut oil, was ordered September 24 by Director John R. Steelman of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The action was taken at the request of the Department of Agriculture over the bitter protests of the Office of Price Administration that present ceilings on cottonseed oil were sufficiently high to cover costs and encourage production.

A controversy has raged between OPA and the Department of Agriculture ever since the recent increase in ceilings on cottonseed meal which failed to include an increase for the oil. According to department spokesmen, farmers have been holding back shipments of cottonseed for crushing because of the high prices they would have to pay in turn for the meal fed to their livestock. They found it more profitable to feed the seed to the cattle than the meal.

In his letter to Acting Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, the OES director said:—

It is evident from the information made available at a meeting with members of your staff and the OPA that the basic reason for your recommendation in the oils is that the present price ceilings impede the necessary oil production.

On the basis of the facts laid before me, I cannot help but agree with you that an increase in the prices of these vegetable oils will be necessary to obtain increased production.

I suggest that you immediately exercise your authority under the price-control extension act of 1946 to direct the OPA to raise the price of these oils 1¾ cents per pound.

Mr. Steelman also suggested that the department exercise its authority to increase the price of cotton linters 3 cents a pound or decontrol the item entirely.

ASTM Awards Six Honorary Memberships

In recognition of long and productive activity as members, the American Society for Testing Materials awarded honorary membership to six men this year. The men so honored, who were cited by Executive Secretary C. L. Warwick and got certificates from President John R. Townsend, are:—

W. H. Fulweiler, consulting chemist, Philadelphia.

J. O. Leech, retired assistant manager of the metallurgical division, Pittsburgh district, of the Carnegie-Illinois steel Corporation.

J. S. Miller, consultant on asphalt technology, Rahway, N. J.

C. S. Reeve, consulting chemist, Leonia, N. J.

J. J. Shuman, inspecting engineer for the Jones & Loughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh.

F. N. Speller, metallurgical consultant, Pittsburgh.

Leaves Sun Chemical

Dr. William F. Talbot, technical director for the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, and president of its fine chemicals division, has resigned to become director of the Stanford Research Institute, which is being established at Stanford University.

Imports Expansion Held U.S. Future Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

United States policy on foreign trade a few years hence will be directed toward expansion of imports of foreign merchandise in order to strengthen the economies of other nations, Arthur Paul, director of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, predicted in an address before the East-West Association, which met September 23.

During the next few years emphasis must be on exports—exports of capital goods, consumer goods, and technical assistance, Mr. Paul said. For some time America shall have to export more than it imports he declared, because it has the productive capacity to supply the rest of the world what it needs and cannot produce. Gradually, as other nations become stronger and better able to produce, he said, the volume of its imports will be increased.

Tankcar Cross-Haul Elimination Being Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Revival of transportation request No. 1, authorizing producers and shippers to exchange orders for delivery of products in the chemical field, is under consideration by the Office of Defense Transportation and the Civilian Production Administration in a move to bring about greater efficiency in the use of tankcars by the chemical industry.

The regulation, which has as its aim the elimination of cross-hauling in the chemical industry and thus shortening the distances over which tankcars are used in the transportation of chemicals from supplies to buyers, would permit the industry to pool its orders without fear of application of the anti-trust laws. It was first put into operation in January. 1943, and continued in effect until the end of the war last year.

At a meeting called by ODT officials September 25 to discuss the acute shortage of tankcars and measures that might be taken to alleviate the situation, the suggestion of the reinstitution of T-1 was given prominent attention. It was recalled that the regulation was of considerable aid to the industry during the war in bringing about an improvement in tankcar use, and it was thought that it could prove beneficial again.

Attending the meeting were representatives of the chemical industry, tankcar advisory committee and representatives of liquefied petroleum gas shippers, the Civilian Production Administration, the War Department and the War Assets Administration.

Heavier Demurrage Charges

Other means of improving the tankcar situation discussed were that of speeding up turn-arounds and the imposition of heavy demurrage charges on cars held beyond the free-time period. Strong opposition was expressed by the industry representatives to the latter suggestion, however. They pointed out that strikes, which have plagued the chemical industry since the war, are a major contributing factor to tankcars standing idle, and the boosting of demurrage charges would not correct this situation.

The acute tankcar supply problem facing the chemical industry is not new—it was a major problem during the war and has continued so since then—but it has been acentuated at the present time by the program inaugurated earlier this year to reopen the Army ammonia plants for the production of fertilizers for Europe and Japan. When the war ended

—*Continued on page 78*

Chlorine-Alkali Group Headed by Routh

OPD Washington Bureau

E. E. Routh, vice-president of Mathieson Alkali Works, New York City, has been elected chairman of the Industry Advisory Committee for the Clorine-Alkalies Industry, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

E. E. Routh

C. R. Fay, comptroller for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, and W. A. Crichley, controller for the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, have been elected vice-chairman and secretary respectively.

Also on the committee are: George Schwarz, controller for the Wayandotte Chemical Co., Detroit; Ben

—*Continued on page 33*

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Some of the farm organizations are beginning to grumble about the Department of Agriculture because it hasn't shown any visible signs yet of greatly expanding its research work along the lines of the Hope-Flannagan bill passed last session. They think that by now the department should at least have set up some kind of an organization to assure responsibility for putting the law into effect.

They complain that all efforts to prod the department into action have brought forth no tangible evidence that anything concrete is being done under the measure and that it begins to look as if the department regards it as an unwanted child.

Probably the main reason the department hasn't "grabbed the ball" in the manner that the farm organizations believe it should is the fact that an authorized appropriation isn't the same as an actual appropriation. Until the department gets the money, it can't do anything. Even so, some tentative surveys have been made, and if and when Congress appropriates the money these can be started. But, the department might well go a little farther and provide an "integrated administrative unit" to assume responsibility of the law, if it wants to avoid the wrath of the farm organizations when it comes time to ask for money at the next session.

Price Discriminations

Representative Wright Patman of Texas is serving notice on big business that he is going to start another campaign next session to outlaw favoritism in the dealings between big business and its customers. He has a desk full of bills he is going to introduce next January "to promote the welfare of small business," one of which is to eliminate so-called "gentlemen's agreements" creating price favoritism for big business.

The bill he plans to introduce will require sellers of any commodity in commerce to make known to all customers their quantity discounts, prices, and other terms and to make them available under the same conditions to all buyers. With these openly declared under the law, he

—*Continued on page 34*

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, September 29, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of National Association of Purchasing Agents

A noticeable decline in the number reporting better business is evident in this survey of industrial purchasing opinion. While the volume of business continues good, the quality of business seems to be deteriorating. Much business is not profitable. Many companies, even with a larger volume, are doing well to break even on costs.

Labor problems and unsettled international affairs seem gradually to retard further improvement in business.

Expansion in production is directly hampered by the lack of necessary materials and fabricated parts. Backlogs of orders seem to be still on the increase. Many buyers believe this situation is dangerous and may spell trouble for many firms if not carefully watched.

There appears little change in the West coast situation. The recent stock market slump appears to be causing hesitation in some circles.

In Canada, strikes are having a deterrent effect on business, particularly in the steel and rubber industries. Retail trade is affected by local strikes. Canadian buyers, at the moment, are faced with almost complete frustration in their operations.

Commodity Prices

Reports from buyers indicate a slowing down in the number of price increases previously reported. Generally, however, the price trend is upward.

Some buyers believe we are in a lull, pending the time when OPA will reconsider wholesale prices, and as a result, there has been very little movement in prices during the past month. A leveling-off process appears in the making. Price increases are expected to be smaller and less numerous between now and the end of the year.

Basic farm commodities, with the exception of cotton, are expected to be lower due to anticipated bumper crops.

West coast buyers report that prices are still going up. Food items are

—*Continued on page 40*

DuPont Plans Expansion In Petroleum Additives

Wide marketing plans for petroleum additives are being made for 1948 for E. J. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Particular attention is to be given to antiknock mixtures containing tetraethyl-lead, which the company has been manufacturing for the Ethyl Corporation since 1925.

The du Pont expansion plans will embrace also antioxidants, metal diactivators, colors, and color stabilizers for motor fuels, and corrosion inhibitors, anti-oxidants, fluorescing agents, and extreme-pressure bases for petroleum lubricants.

In connection with the plans for expansion of its business in the whole field of petroleum additives, the company has appointed Ray E. Miller, formerly a vice-president of the Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., as sales director for petroleum additives in the organic chemicals department, and J. J. Mikita, formerly associate research director for the Texas Company, as an assistant to J. R. Sabina, technical director of the petroleum chemicals division.

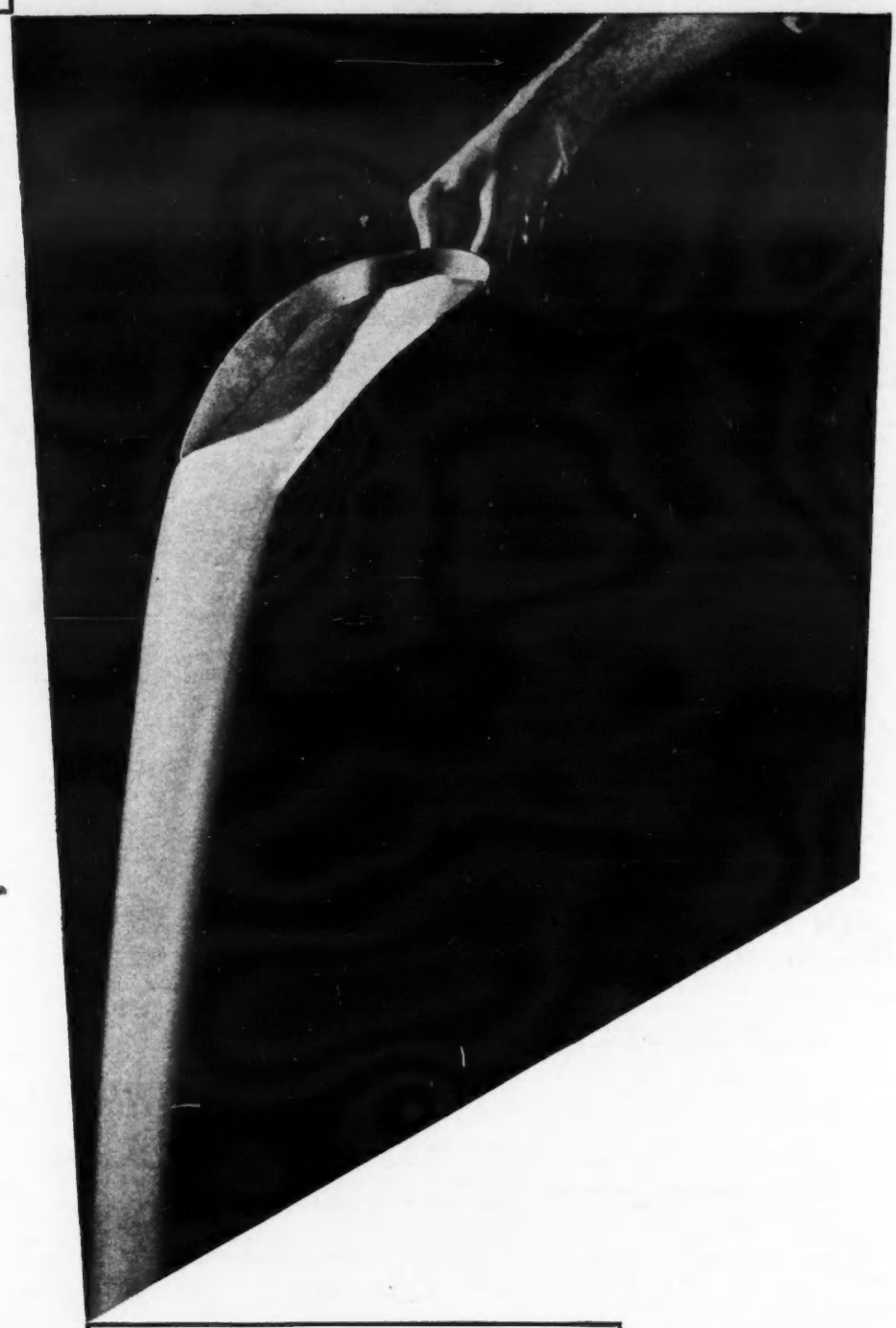
Carbon Black Plant Sold to Cabot, Inc.

OPD Washington Bureau

A channel carbon black plant at Guymen, Okla., leased and operated during the war by the Cabot Carbon Company, which is owned by Godfrey L. Cabot Inc., Boston, has been sold to the company by the War Assets Administration for $550,000.

OPD—9-30-1946 6

effective DDT formulations



SANTOBANE

As more and more approved uses for DDT are established, Santobane*—Monsanto's Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane, Technical—becomes a trade name of increasing significance. Santobane is a product of uniform quality and effectiveness.

If you are preparing or contemplating either liquid or dust formulations containing DDT, you will find Santobane outstanding. A sample will be furnished on request. Write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Alphabenzoylgammabutyrol-acetone

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 549-306) in making gammabenzoylpropyl acetate with the aid of acetic acid, sodium acetate, and benzene.

3-Alphaphenylisopropylquinol

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as germicide.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 2247402, 2247403, and 2247404) as fungicide and insecticide.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2247-402, 2247403, and 2247404) as antioxidant.

1-Anilino-4-hydroxy-2-beta-naphthoxyanthraquinone

Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2151634) in making grey chrome dyes for wool by sulphonation.

9-Benzoxy-4:14-dimethylcoeroxane

Chemical — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for organic solvents.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for waxes.

Lubricant — Fluorescence imparter (U.S. 2250270) for oils.

Beta-N-phenylethyl-N-methyl-aminoethyl Sorbate-Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical — New synthetic compound offered (U.S. 2251946) as a therapeutically valuable agent.

Bilberry

(Airelle, Baies d'Airelle, Caneberge Ponctuee, European Huckleberry, Krausbeeren, Kronsbeeren, Preiselbeeren, Raisiu d' Ours, Rote Heidelbeeren, Vaccinum, Vite di Monte, Vide d' Orso, Whortleberry)

Chemical—Source of arbutine, benzoic acid, malic acid.

Distilled Liquor—Flavor source in brandies, cordials, and liqueurs.

Food—Ingredient of jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, and the like.

Pharmaceutical—Base for extraction of various principles and preparation of galenicals.

Cetyloxyacetonitrile

Chemical—New synthetic organic compound offered (U.S. 2169578) as interesting for research and development.

4-Chlor-5'-methoxy-5:6-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (Brit. 481-874) as useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

1-Hydroxycycloheptyl Hydrogen Peroxide

Plastics—Starting point (U.S. 2298-405) in making ether-insoluble polymers.

Natural Gas

(Gas Naturale, Gaz Natural, Naturgas)

Animal Products—Fuel for cooking equipment in packing plants.

Automotive — Internal combustion

—Continued on page 39

Association Meetings

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 22.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, October 14-15.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, November 6.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section, Equinox house, Manchester, Vermont, October 17-18.

Calco Project Engineer

John W. Dersch has been appointed project engineer of the Marietta, Ohio, works of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Dersch joined Calco in 1936 and was named divisional engineer of the Azo dye division in 1940. Since 1945 he has been project engineer for the Brown Company, pulp and paper manufacturer, Berlin, N. H.

Ink Makers Discuss Prospects for Future

OPD Washington Bureau

Problems of raw materials shortages, lack of adequate labor, and inability to expand existing plant facilities held the attention of those attending the thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Printing Ink Makers, held at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., Setpember 25-27.

It was reported following the meeting that the greatest number of members registered for this year's convention than for any other meeting in the history of the association.

James Ellison of Lewis Roberts, Inc., Newark, N. J., has been re-elected president. John Devine, of General Printing Ink division of the Sun Chemical Company, was elected treasurer, succeeding A. W. Chauncey.

President's Address

Mr. Ellison, in his address to the members, pointed a critical finger toward Washington because of the unsettled conditions that exist in the

—Continued on page 42

Int'l Minerals Names Patent Dept. Head

Earnest V. Haines has been named head of the newly-created patent department of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. He will work at the head office under Dr. Paul D. V. Manning, vice-president in charge of the research division.

NWDA Reviews Postwar Merchandising Problems

Problems relating to the huge postwar volume of business handled by the wholesaler, together with the problems of research and employment and servicing of accounts, highlighted the seventy-second annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, held in the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J., September 23-26. C. C. Caruso, of Schieffelin & Co., New York, was elected president of the association, succeeding Al B. Benson, head of the Eastern drug division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Boston, Mass. More than 1,200 members and guests were in attendance.

Drug sales volume will continue to climb for some time, even with a possible temporary setback for a short period during the election year, Mr. Benson forecasted in his address as president of the association. Mr. Benson maintained that the service wholesaler is the most important factor in the continuing success of the small business man, and a large factor in the success of all businesses large and small.

C. C. Caruso
Elected President

Mr. Benson insisted that one of the most important jobs of today is to prepare for the day when the present sellerss' market becomes a buyers' market.

Research such as NWDA had already initiated, Mr. Benson cited as the keystone of future progress for the wholesale drug industry. He asked for the convention's approval of an amendment to the NWDA constitution calling for the appointment of a standing committee on model warehouse and operations.

Distributors Census

Mr. Benson also urged the association members to continue to press for a complete concurrent census of distributors and manufacturers by the Bureau of Census. He said that the association is on record as favoring the continuation of the 1 percent withholding for social security tax purposes and also on record as favoring a universal Federal sales tax. He recommended reaffirming the position of the association on these two tax matters. He also recommended the reaffirmation of opposing the existing discrimination which results through the exemption of certain types of cooperative organizations of certain taxes.

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions adopted by the convention were:—

Continuing the work of the committee on statistical research, studying the operations and costs of twenty member houses, with a view to realizing every economy consistent with giving adequate service.

Continuation of the work of the subcommittee on improved packaging.

Continuation of a program of research on sales management.

Continued research on warehouse operations.

Endorsement of a newly organized international section of NWDA.

Continued active participation by NWDA in opposition to any economically and socially unsound programs for socialized medicine.

Narcotics Control

Organized gangs of bank robbers are now concentrating on wholesale stocks of narcotics, because of the

—Continued on page 54

American Chemical Society Activities

Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been elected chairman of the division of industrial and engineering chemistry of the American Chemical Society for 1946-47. He succeeds Thomas H. Chilton, director of the technical division of the engineering department at the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. experimental station in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Curtis is a former chairman of the

Francis J. Curtis

—Continued on page 43

Plant Food Council Names Traffic Committee

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a six-man traffic committee for the American Plant Food Council was announced September 25 by Clifton A. Woodrum, president. The committee follows:—

Joseph A. Daly, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation; James W. Harnach, Cooperative G. L. F. Soil Building Service, Inc.; Zachary Taylor, Potash Company of America; D. A. Dashiell, F. S. Royster Guano Company; G. H. Alfriend, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, and George W. Leyhe, Armour Fertilizer Works.

German Research Reports

Development of a process for sulphating lower olefins recovered from waste gases enabled a German war plant to achieve a yield of 2,600 tons of mixed alcohols in 1943, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The plant, part of the Treibstoff Werk Rheinpreussen at Moers (near Duisburg), was the only one engaging in this operation in Germany.

The report, which also describes the conversion of the alcohols into acetone and methyl ethyl ketone in this plant was prepared by M. A. Mathews and W. L. Wood, of the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee.

The raw materials for the synthetic production of alcohols were obtained from low-boiling point hydrocarbons, waste gases from a Fischer-Tropsch plant processing coal into oil at Treibstoff. The hydrocarbons were recovered through absorption in charcoal, and then divided by stabilization into gasol.

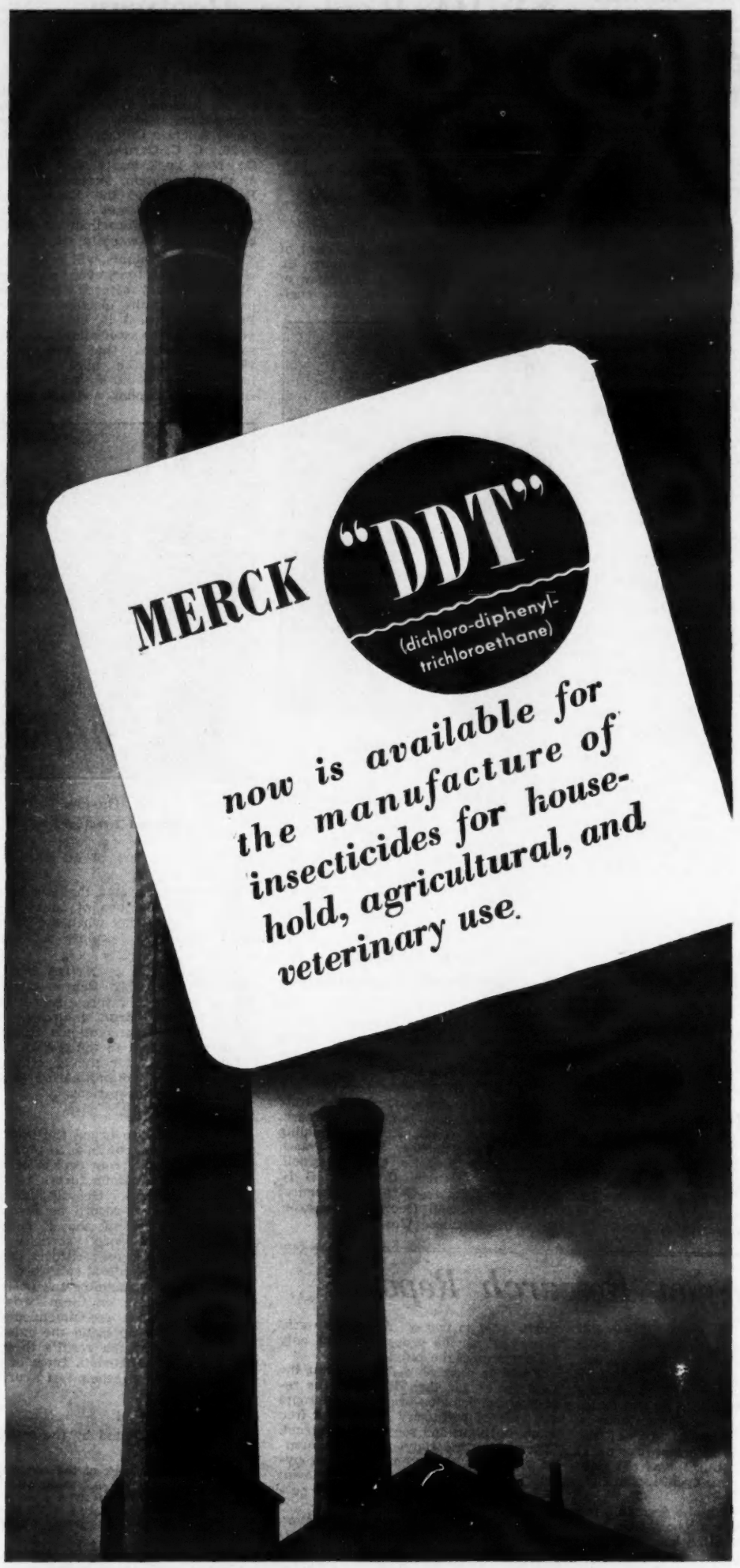
The gasol fractions were then treated batchwise with sulphuric acid of 75 percent strength at temperatures up to 60 degrees Centigrade. The charge placed in the autoclave consisted, by molecular weight, of three parts acid to two of olefin. The acid absorbed all the propylene, but only 70 percent of the butylene.

Further processing—hydrolyzing the acid layer and then distilling the resultant condensate—produced isopropyl alcohol, of perfumery grade and free from sulphur, and secondary butanol. The yield of isopropyl alcohol amounted to about 99 percent of the propylene absorbed by the sulphuric acid; and that of the butanol, about 90 percent of the butylene absorbed.

By-products from the sulphation stage—unabsorbed propane and butane and polymerized butene — were fed to a stabilizing plant to separate out the octenes and the heptenes, hydrocarbons used as a motor fuel blend. From the distillation stage, di-isopropyl, di-butyl, and propyl-butyl ethers amounting to about 5 percent of the total alcohol production were recovered.

Orders for the report, "The Production of Alcohols and Ketones from Olefins" (PB-18926; photostat, $2, microfilm, 50 cents; twenty-three pages, including photographs and diagrams), should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and

—Continued on page 44


MERCK
"DDT"
(dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)
now is available for the manufacture of insecticides for household, agricultural, and veterinary use.

NOW that its job of protecting the health of American Service men overseas is almost completed, Merck "DDT" Technical is being released to manufacturers for the production of modern, effective insecticides.

Expanding application defines more definitely the important rôle, present and future, of "DDT" in the hands of the insecticide manufacturer and pest-control operator. For many years, Merck has been producing the pivotal basic chemical employed in the synthesis of "DDT" and thus it was only natural that we should be at the forefront in the production of this powerful insecticidal agent.

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"DDT"

(dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)

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For Manufacturing Purposes Only

As production levels rise and current commitments are provided for, we will find increasing opportunities to co-operate with manufacturers of "DDT" insecticides and to serve as a basic and prime source of supply for this product.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

September 26, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gals., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	.50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	.31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	.29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	.37
kgs.	lb.	.37	.39
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	.36
kgs.	lb.	.35	.37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.	lb.	.49	.67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.06	—
Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
less than 5-gal. lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.08	1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	3.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.58	5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	6.93
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	7.72
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	9.40
glacial, nat., C.P., dms., works.	100 lbs.	12.50	13.25
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	9.40
tanks	100 lbs.	6.93	7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		9.15	9.40
dms., works.	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
tanks, works.	100 lbs.	6.93	7.25
USP, dms., works.	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.41	4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.60	7.85
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.25	9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.	lb.	.08	.10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).			
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	.46	.59
standard USP., fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis.	lb.	.46	.54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.20	1.25
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	.22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots.	kilo.	24.50	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41	—
500 grams	kilo.	27.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs.		1.60	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.43	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	.56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.	lb.	.56	.57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.	lb.	.95	—
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton	99.90	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld.	ton.	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Broener's, bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Acid, cacodylic, bots.	lb.	13.50	14.50
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Caprylic, 99%, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Capric, tech., ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	.19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't.	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.24	—
dms.	lb.	.25½	.26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.21	—
dms.	lb.	.22	.24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.	lb.	.17½	.19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	.13
tanks, divd.	lb.	.11¼	.12¼
Cresylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	.96
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	.98
tanks	gal.	.75	.90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.490	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.616	—
1-19, Cal., ref.	gal.	.510	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
tanks, divd.	gal.	.586	—
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref.	gal.	.690	—
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20 Cal. ref.	gal.	.50	—
Sewaren, N J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.570	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.696	—
tanks., divd.	gal.	.646	—
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks.	lb.	.25	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.85	.95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).			
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.27	.31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.	lb.	1.27	1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.32	—
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.10	1.15
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	.23
kgs.	lb.	.14	.15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms.,	lb.	2.00	2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, bbls.	lb.	.43½	.45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E.	lb.	.48	—
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis,	lb.	.45	—
34%, cbys., same basis.	lb.	.35	.37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.	lb.	.80	1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks.	lb.	.19	.19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
30%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.08	.09
48%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	.09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila.	lb.	.084	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis.	lb.	.085	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.,	lb.	.75	.77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more.	lb.	.12½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.13	.13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.	lb.	.24¼	.24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more.	lb.	.14¼	—
10 or less	lb.	.14¾	.15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less,	lb.	.26	.26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works.	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works.	100 lbs.	7.65	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works.	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works.	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XII, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	.57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	.55
Acid, Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.	lb.	.28	—
Linseed oil,[1,7] tankcars	lb.	.209	—
Dist., tankcars	lb.	.2120	—
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.50	—
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	.06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	.009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.	lb.	.95	1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms.	lb.	.16½	—
purified, flake, 99%, dms.	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.75	2.45
tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works.	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works.	ton.	32.00	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra.	lb.	.08	—
6-lb. bots., extra.	lb.	.10	—
dealers, cbys., extra.	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots., extra.	lb.	.08½	—
Myristic, dist., dms.		No stocks	
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works.	lb.	.10¾	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.09	—
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works.	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.12	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.	kilo.	6.00	6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra.	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots, cs., extra.	lb.	.15	—
dealers, cbys. extra.	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.	lb.	.13½	—
Oleic (see Oil, Red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.12½	—
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works.	lb.	.80	—
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works.	lb	.11¼	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.35	7.25
tankwagon, divd. N Y., Phila. Met. area.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10½	—
10 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
single cbys.	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10½	—
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	—
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	.07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works.	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.45	2.03
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., ex whse.	gal.	.29	—
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.34	.42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.44
Sebasic, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works.	lb.	.11¾	.16½
tanks, works	lb.	.11	.15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies.	lb.	.15¾	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾	—
Texas and Okla., divd.	lb.	.16¾	—
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.15¾	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾	—
Texas and Okla., divd.	lb.	.15¾	—
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.18¾	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.19¾	—
Texas and Okla., divd.	lb.	.19¼	—

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.	lb.	1.60	1.63
tech., dms., works.	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.50	2.20
tanks, E. works.	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works.	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works.	ton.	17.50	—
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra.	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots., cs. extra.	lb.	.10	—
dealers, cbys. extra.	lb.	.06½	—
9-lb. bots., cs. extra.	lb.	.08½	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	.72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.35	1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.54½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	—
kgs.	lb.	.55½	—
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%.	lb.	2.00	3.00
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	.60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	2.96	—
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.10	1.40
Root, bls.	lb.	1.20	1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	28.00	28.00
15-gr. vials.	vial	1.00	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	48.00
15-gr. vials.	vial	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.25	—
Adeps lanae[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.	lb.	.28	.30
pharmaceutical, dms., works.	lb.	.26	.28
Agar	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	2.85	2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago.	lb.	.65	.70
egg edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	1.81	1.91
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.86	1.96
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.15	—
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½	—
tankcars, divd.	lb.	.20	—
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).			
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.90	—
dms.	lb.	.85	.90
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.253	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.258	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.243	—
tankwagon, frt. alld.	lb.	.248	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.216	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.221	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.206	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	—
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.			
secondary, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.10	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.08½	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.16	—
Cetyl, com., CP., fiber cans, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	1.80
smaller lots.	lb.	1.95	2.30
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.613	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.633	.653
tanks, E., divd.	gal.	.543	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.612	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.632	.652
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.542	—
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.			
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63½	.65½
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.53½	—
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.652	—
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.672	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.582	—
SD23H, dms., c.l.	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	.66½
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.54	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.66½	.68½
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.55	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.65	.68
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.56	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	.14½
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.12	.15
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10½	.13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11	.13½
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	.14
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10	.12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l. works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks .....gal.17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks .....gal.18.00½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.lb. 4.25 - —
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .97 - —
smaller containers, works. gal. .92 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock.... long ton.89.00 -93.30
Algarobilla price based on ocean $12 and $1 insurance per long ton. frt. at
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .90½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .43 - .45
Alum, ammonia, bernt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .07
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .07
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works, lb. .024 - .061
l.c.l., works .....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .76 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .18½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydfate).

Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .89 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt.alid..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.lb. .08¼- .09½
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.38
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[3] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.52.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .29
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens..ton.30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .53 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .46½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .685
NF, dms. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs., afloat..lb. .46½- .47
Argentine, futures .....lb. .46 - .47
Chinese, star.....lb. .23 - .24
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .49 - .50
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots... .....lb. 2.90 - 3.85

Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .80
Seed, bgs.....lb. .13½- .18¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, pcwd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber,[1] 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l (30 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunelien, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. .....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75% bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 84% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pcre, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .55 - .70
dms. .....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).

Benzyl benzoate, f.f.c., dms...lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.85
Formate, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90% ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.72 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest..lb. .19 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
2 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15 - .17
3 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - .15½
4, bgs., bbl., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - .13¼
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .11
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- .14
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- .15
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .0970- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 55%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton.10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .16 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis...lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

TARTARS*

Cream of Tartar

Rochelle Salts

Tartaric Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

*Ask for Our New Price Schedule

Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .45½- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23* - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls. .....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

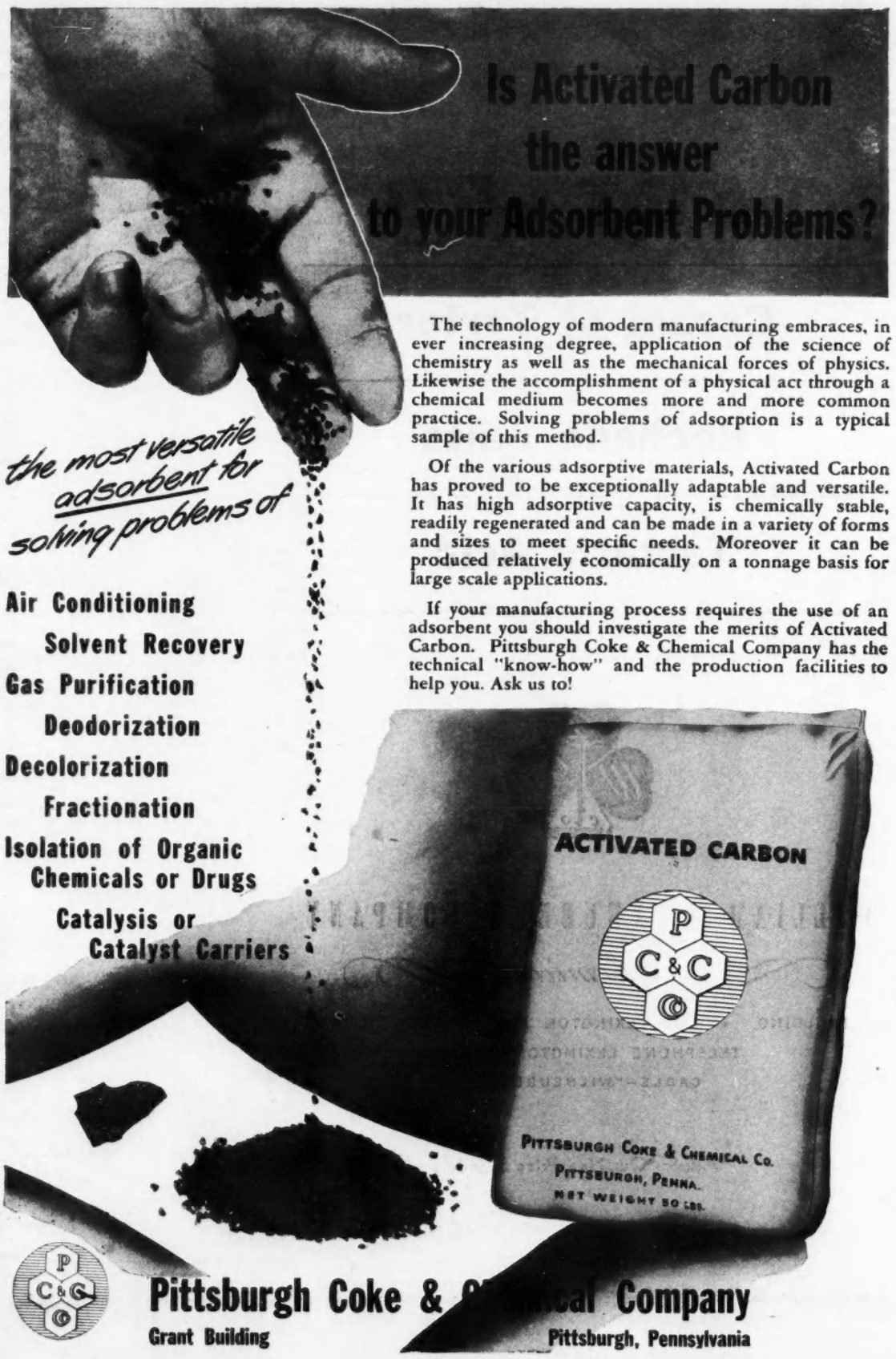
Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.76
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago..ton.37.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.50.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.55.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .09¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Brown, umber, burnt, American, Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles.....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .06¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - .83
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .14 - .16
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2295- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .2347- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .2195- —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .2245- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .199 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .204 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .198 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.64 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[5] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .88
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Bromide, N. F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.23.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .49
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3778- .4223
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .33 - .40
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Panthothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .16½- —



The technology of modern manufacturing embraces, in ever increasing degree, application of the science of chemistry as well as the mechanical forces of physics. Likewise the accomplishment of a physical act through a chemical medium becomes more and more common practice. Solving problems of adsorption is a typical sample of this method.

Of the various adsorptive materials, Activated Carbon has proved to be exceptionally adaptable and versatile. It has high adsorptive capacity, is chemically stable, readily regenerated and can be made in a variety of forms and sizes to meet specific needs. Moreover it can be produced relatively economically on a tonnage basis for large scale applications.

If your manufacturing process requires the use of an adsorbent you should investigate the merits of Activated Carbon. Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has the technical "know-how" and the production facilities to help you. Ask us to!

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company

Grant Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Calcium, silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works	lb.	.29½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Calomel, bbls., dms.	lb.	2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.65 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.84 - —
Monobromated, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.	lb.	9.00 - —
Chinese, cs.	lb.	7.75 - 8.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	9.00 - 9.25
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cans	lb.	4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type	lb.	.25½- .26
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.25½- .26¼
futures, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Russian, black, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80 - —
35%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l.	gal.	.98 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.04 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.20 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.79 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.86 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.08 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.13 - —
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17 .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
medium, cs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemala, cs.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
India, cs.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), ampa. 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works.	lb.	37.60 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works.	lb.	8.43 - —
dms., works	lb.	7.68 - —
3,400 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.55 - —
dms., works. 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works.	lb.	.66 - .71
Carvol, bots.	lb.	14.75 -22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.40 - .42
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point.	lb.	.33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33½- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.35¼- —
Casein, imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bis.	lb.	.60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.	lb.	Nominal
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.50 Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.46 Nom.
China buds, bgs., futures	lb.	.44 - .45
Kwangsei, broken, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
rolls, selected, cs.	lb.	.23 - .24
extra select, broken, bls.	lb.	.19½- .20
Saigon, all medium, futures	lb.	.43 - .44
4-10-4, bls., futures	lb.	.40 - .44
fistula, bskts.	lb.	.26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S.	long ton.	165.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	8.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns.	lb.	10.00 -21.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms.	lb.	2.35 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	1.60 Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyl content, 50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - —
medium (15.5 or 17%), 50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.		
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works,	lb.	.50 - .52
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	62.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	3.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.,	lb.	.90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	38.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works.	ton.	41.50 -43.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	44.50 -49.00
bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	49.80 -50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works.	ton.	46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works.	ton.	31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[7] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point.	ton.	20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	32.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[8] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works.	100 lbs.	3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 90½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -21.00

Spot Deliveries

GUM ARABIC Clean Amber Sorts Sphinx Brand
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Edible Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID U. S. P. Syrupy
CALCIUM CARBIDE 14 N. D.
BORIC ACID
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
BLEACHING POWDER 35% - 37%
PHOSPHORUS Red Amorphous
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
COPPER SULPHATE
SODIUM PERBORATE U. S. P.
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

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CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

China clay, imp., white, powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[3] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .06½- —
contracts .....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 100 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis.lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 25% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works..lb. .30 - .33
solut., 9%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l. works.....ton 16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[4] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[4] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine[4] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices

Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. .83 - 1.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, O., bls., futures..lb. .5700- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5900- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5990- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5635- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .5335- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
futures, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15½- .15⅝
futures, bls.....lb. .14⅜- .15¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- .09½
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .88¾- —
feed grade, 23½% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.23 - —

Cobalt, hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 3%-3.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20⅛
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¾- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Hydrate, dms.....lb. .18 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14¾- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19½- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .18½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 80,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 10.85 - —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l...lb. .17¾- —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 - —
Copra,[1,7] c.i.f. Pacific ports..ton 110.25 - —
c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports.. ton 115.505 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06⅝
Indian bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs., futures.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.966 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.... 100 lbs. 6.099 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 6.777 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.877 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l..ton 59.00 -64.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .46 - .46½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .265
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .31
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - .149
wood, beech, bots., cbys...lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .10¼- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .12⅝
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .11½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- .12⅝
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11⅛- .12⅝
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .11½
Croton aldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
5 and 10-gal. dms. l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .36 - .36½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .35 - .35½
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .36½- .37
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs. same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms. c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. divd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton 35.73 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .23 - .25
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.501 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.601 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.13 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.241 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.341 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 6.84 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.341 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.441 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 6.94 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.091 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.191 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 6.39 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —

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Powder...or...Micro Crystal

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Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide USP (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole USP (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole USP
Sulfapyridine USP
Sodium Sulfapyridine

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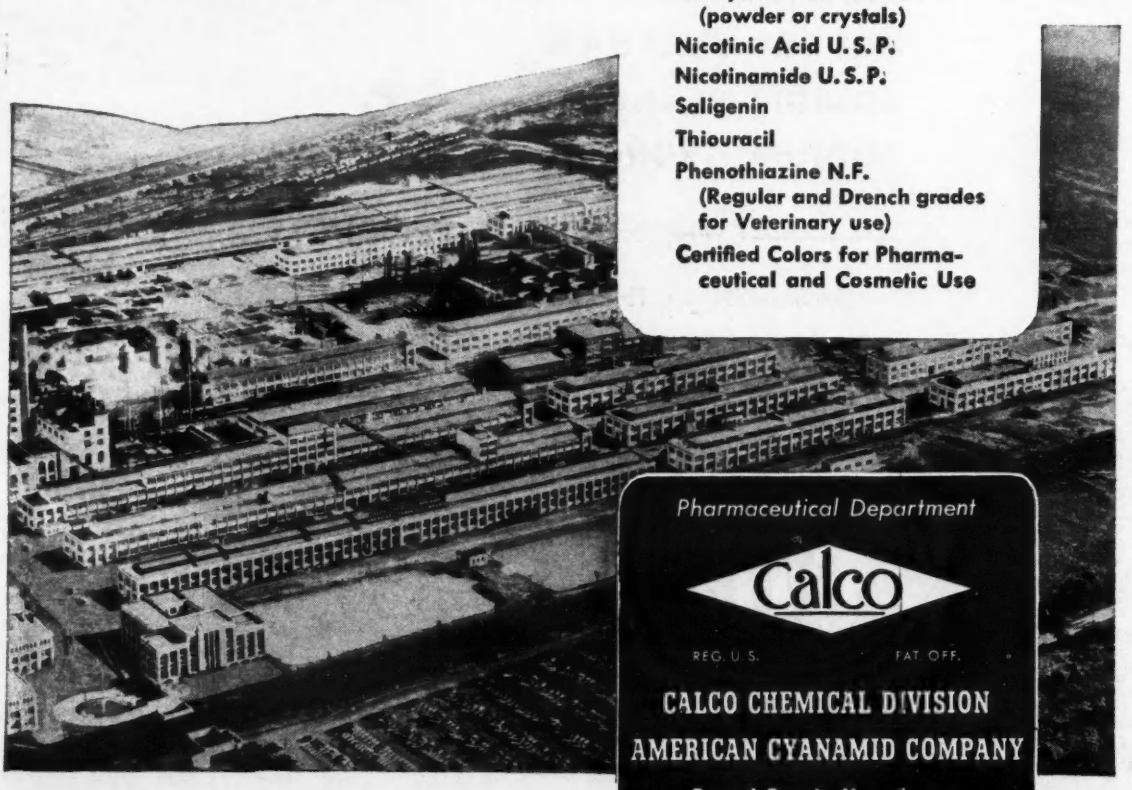
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U. S. P.
Mandelic Acid U. S. P. (and Calcium Salt)
Menadione U. S. P.
Methylene Blue U. S. P. (powder or crystals)
Nicotinic Acid U. S. P.
Nicotinamide U. S. P.
Saligenin
Thiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F. (Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use



Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2290- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2960- —
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .3160- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2000- .2510
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2560
tanks, works.....lb. .1900- .2410
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5570- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5620- —
tanks, works.....lb. .5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .80½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .81 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.... .....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works..... .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
dewhiskered, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylene, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .37 - .47½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .70 - .71
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .60 - .61
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .71 - .75
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .62 - .68
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .55
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls .. ..lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.70.00 -71.00
35% tannin, c.l., same basis.. ton.68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..... .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns..... .....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns..... .....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns..lb. 5.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns..... .....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns..... ....lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns..... ....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns..... ....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 27, cns..... .....lb.12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. .12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns .....lb.21.85 - —
No. 8, cns .....lb. 7.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —

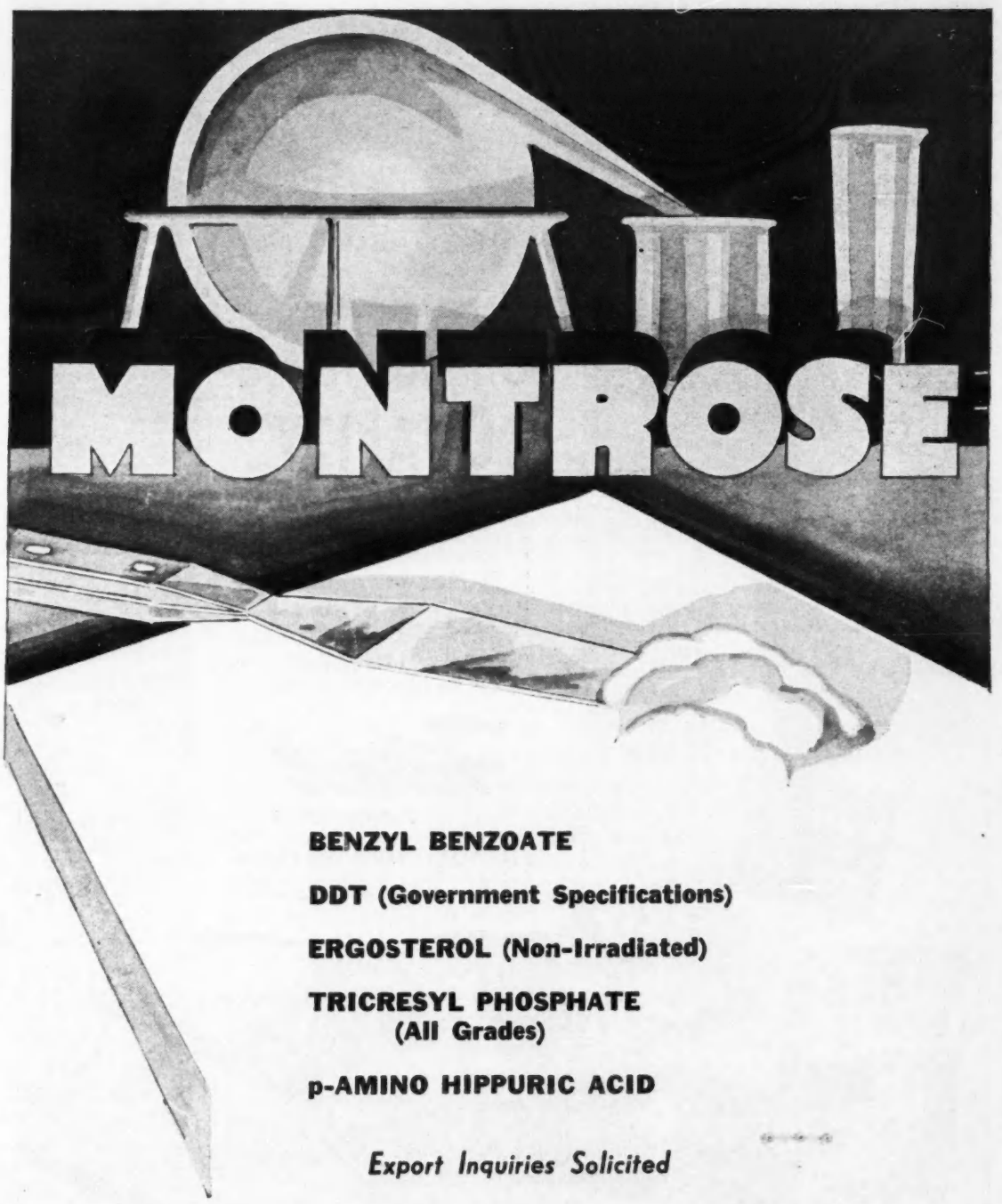
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
86 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet .....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd...lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
405 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
696 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Frimulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
945 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 indigo, 20%, paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1073 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown, oil soluble.....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 5.00 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb.26.00 - —
Yellow—
16 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1130 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .63
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
632 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .63
796 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green .. ....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.. .....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —



BENZYL BENZOATE

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
(All Grades)

p-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID

Export Inquiries Solicited

MONTROSE *Chemical Company*
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in bbls. of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .33 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrasin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base..lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow—lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base.....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, budls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots....oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots.
hydrous, bots., 100 oz..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin. 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.
oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..
gram. .70 - .95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.16
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-85% dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1325- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1175- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13 - .1325
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1295
99% dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .13 - .1345
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1395
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1245
N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
synthetic, 85-90% dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. .....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .52
B-ethoxy propionate, dms., works..lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. B...lb. .38 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .15 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Ethyl formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39¼
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l. dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, pure, USP XII.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls .....lb. .20 - .22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .26½- .27
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs., source..lb. .08½- .09
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09¾- .10
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.20.00 -20.25
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.65 - 2.70
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.90.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.96.00 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.80.10 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Blonde, bgs .....lb. .25 - .27
Fluorspar,[1] No 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20¾- —

OPD—9-30-1946

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls., futures...lb. .30 - .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 73-75 octane, tanks.gal. .06¾- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0780- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .07¼
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- .08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .04 - —
Gelatin, silver label, otns., divd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15½- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bags.....lb. .15½- .16
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .23
30/56, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs. c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¾- —
soapiye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¼- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¼- .18
refined, E.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .18¾- —
tanks .....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .17⅞- —
tanks .....lb. .17⅝- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., divd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .22 - .24
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .08¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅝ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .26 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .28½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .36¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
Green, chrome, reduced, 22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works...lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .82 - .84
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .14¼- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asphaltum (see A).
Asafetida (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basir as Congo).
Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., whse..lb. .25 - —
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester,[7] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., divd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
Gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1074
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs .....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Talha, bgs..... .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —

EXPANSION AT WYANDOTTE!

Here's important news for industries that need chemicals! To help meet the tremendous post-war demand, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation is investing twenty-five million dollars in an extensive plant expansion program.

This program, already under way, will be completed within eighteen months. It will mean greatly increased production of chemicals already being supplied by us — such as soda ash, chlorine, calcium carbonate.

The erection of our new glycol plant will provide materials to facilitate the production of many articles — ranging from radiator anti-freeze for automobiles through brake fluids, cosmetics, tobaccos, silk, wool, cotton and fumigants.

Our new synthetic detergent plant will enable us to meet many industrial needs.

In the meantime, Wyandotte will maintain its policy of allocating production with the utmost fairness to its regular customers at all times. And we shall be looking forward to the day when we can supply more.

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION • MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION • WYANDOTTE MICHIGAN

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine
Hydrogen • Sodium Zincates • Aromatic Intermediates • Dry Ice • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Southard, Okla., frt. equald....ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. 'on.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.60 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hematine, paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[2] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3-gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - 9.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .58 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.87 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bgs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt alld. or equald...lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Iron glycerophosphate, bbls...lb. 3.40 - 3.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .32 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.40.00 - —
part hydrated bgs., c.l., works, ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .33 - .38
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works .....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00

K

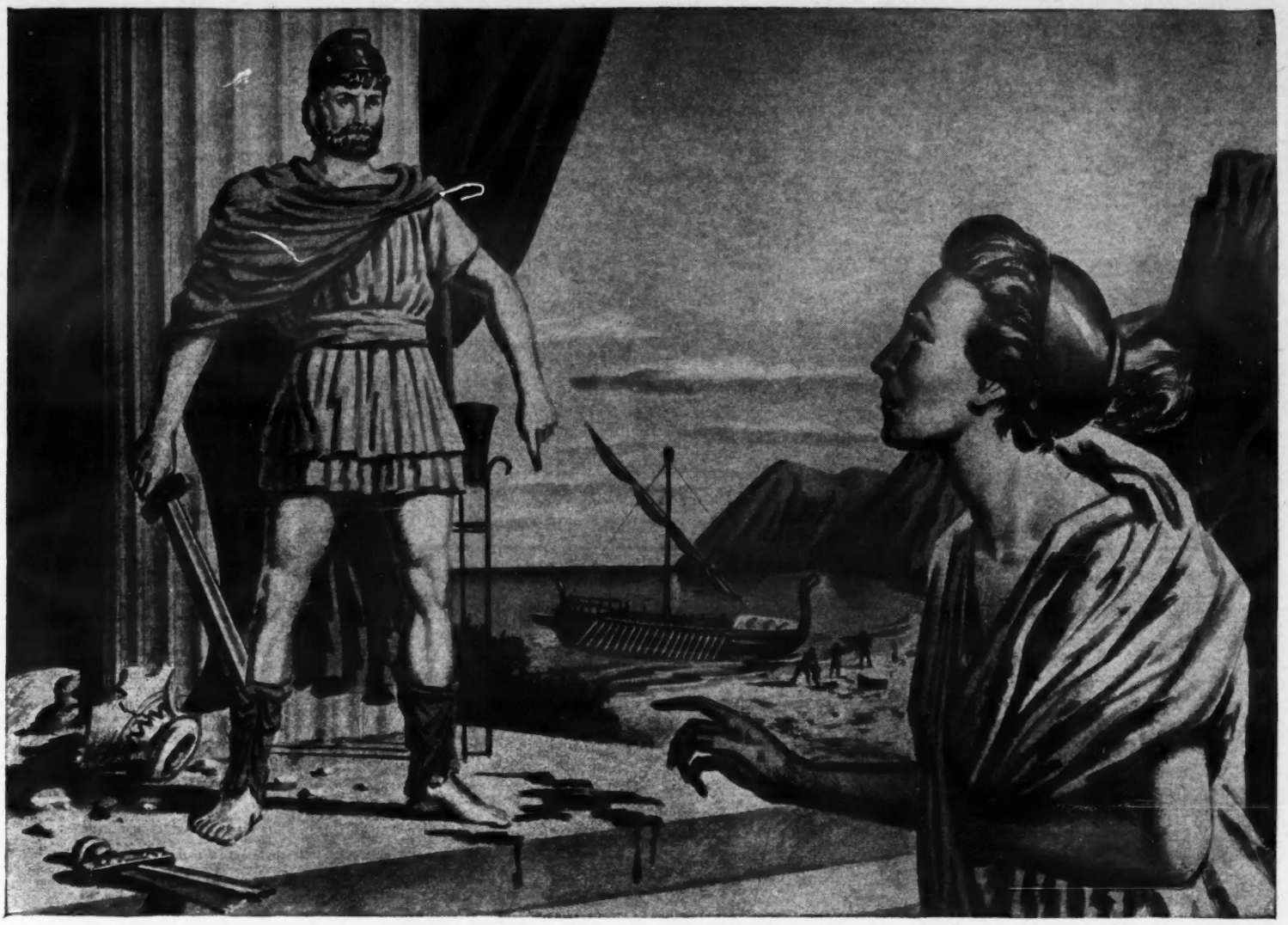
Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¾- .05
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04875- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] ref., tierces, c.l.....lb. .2048- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1973- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Portuguese, futures, bls...lb. .13 - .13½
good, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .16 - .16½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1] basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
standard paste, cns., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .09½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .09¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Metal,[1,8] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .16½- .20
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .29
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .11¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .12¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .06½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld, lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13 - —
painters, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots., 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton.10.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N, (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Limestone, ground, bulk, works. ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool .....lb. 7.60 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
without leaves,[7] bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l., ton.39.00 - —
32%, same basis.....ton.37.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10 - —
other points .....lb. .09¾- —
Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10¾- —
other points .....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .11¼- —
other points .....lb. .10¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.25 - 1.46
Iodide, bots .....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53½- —
Lithopone,[7] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20tons)..lb. .0440- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0490- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .06¼- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .83
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 5, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .80 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Broken, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Madder Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1...lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J. N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.82.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.89.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns , 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .34½- —
less than ton.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l. works... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms...lb. .15¾- .16
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .17½- —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05



OPD—9-30-1946 19

Ulysses Cleans House

AFTER slaughtering the suitors of his wife, Ulysses recognized the need for a cleanup and called "Quickly, O Dame, bring fire so that I may burn sulfur, the cure of ills!"

Sulfur was then used as a fumigating agent, for Homer speaks of the "pest-averting sulfur" and the "divine and purifying Sulfur."

Known since remote times, sulfur was regarded by the alchemists as the principle of combustion. Sulfur is a poor conductor of electricity and becomes negatively electrified by friction. Insoluble in water, sulfur melts at 119° C with boiling point of 444.6° C, burning with a characteristic blue flame.

For over seventy-nine years, Mallinckrodt has specialized in the development and manufacture of such **sulfur compounds as Ammonium, Calcium, Potassium and Sodium Sulfite; Meta Bisulfites; and Bisulfites. For Sulfur products of dependable uniformity and purity, specify MALLINCKRODT.**

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

79 Years of Service to Chemical Users

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

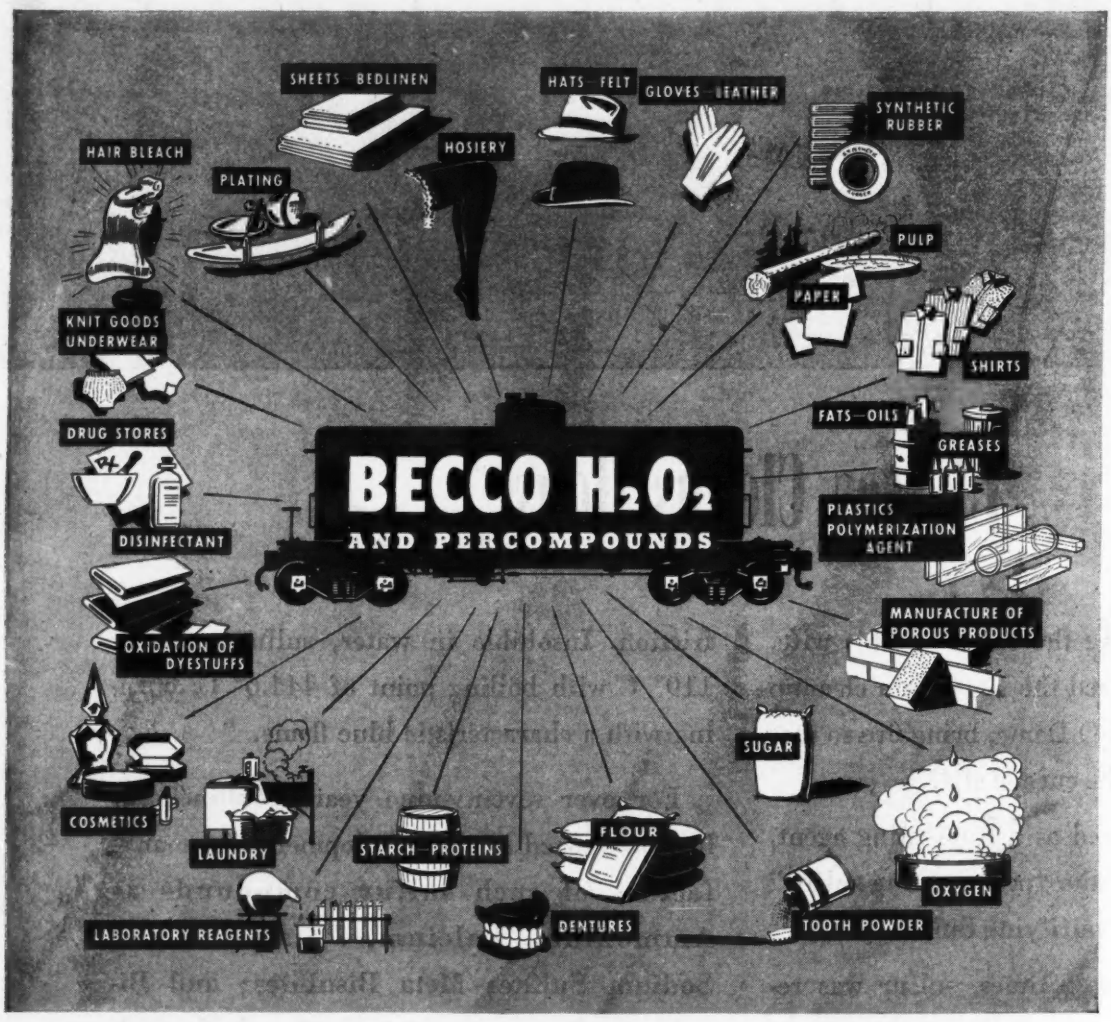
UNIFORM • DEPENDABLE • PURITY

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton 62.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton 65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80% bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton 60.00 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,5] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton 58.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .55 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .08½ - .09
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.00 - 8.25
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in...pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. ..lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades. dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .16¾
10 dms. .....lb. .14½- .18
1-9 dms. .....lb. .15½- .19
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —

Methyl, acetone, Group B, tanks, Zone 4 same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .46½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls.....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb..lb. .40 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.....lb. .40 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton 47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton 32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 38.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton 40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton 44.00 -45.50
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton 80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15¼- .17¼
spray, bulk c.l.....lb. .15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).



BECCO SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE

Among the more important applications of Becco Sodium Carbonate Peroxide, the following are typical: Carbohydrates: Modification of starches. Detergent: A powerful alkaline detergent. Pharmacology: Therapeutic oxygen baths. Textiles: Bleaching agent. Oxidizing of dyestuffs. Detergent for general and laundry work especially in mixture with soap. Miscellaneous: Breathing apparatus cartridges.

PROPERTIES

FORMULA: (approximate): $2\,Na_2CO_3 \cdot 3\,H_2O_2$
ACTIVE OXYGEN: 14.0%
SOLUBILITY: 12% in water
STABILITY: No loss over 8 months at room temperature.
COLOR, FORM: Fine white powder.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:

Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight
Pyrophosphate Peroxide
Zinc Peroxide 55%
Acetyl Peroxide Solution
Urea Peroxide
Calcium Peroxide 60%
Potassium Persulfate
Magnesium Peroxide 50%
Ammonium Persulfate

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.
Becco Sales Corporation, Sales Agents
16 SAWYER AVENUE, BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,5] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .15 - —
Monomethylene, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis..lb. .32½- —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis. lb. .37 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs. .....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls. .....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs., futures.. lb. .10 - .10½
oriental, bgs. .....lb. .11½- .12
futures, f.o.b. source....lb. .08½- .09
yellow, bgs. .....lb. No prices
futures .....lb. .07¼- .07⅝
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.51.00 -52.00
J2, same basis.....ton.48.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .0335- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0375
Naphthalene, refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb pkgs., same basis..lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y...ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 90 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs. .....lb. 1.015 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60+.40-3.00+.40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots. .....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
M, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[8] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., Sept.-Oct..lb. .80 - .81
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.115.00 -275.00
Seed, bots.....lb.115.00 -265.00.
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms....lb. 1.45 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .60 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns...lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns...lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns.....lb. .15 - .35
Oil, cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 6.85 - 8.75
Cardamum, bots. .....lb.17.00 -25.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l.lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .22¼- .22½
dms., c.l.....lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .1950- —
Dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2679- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2719- —
tanks .....lb. .2639- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2579- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2619- —
tanks .....lb. .2539- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20¾- —
tanks .....lb. .1920- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½ Nom.
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l.lb. .19½ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½ Nom.
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.....lb. .89 - 1.30
dms. .....lb. .85 - 1.15
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Oil, coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0855- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .0841- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0891- .0960
edible, ex tax, tankcars....lb. .0935- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .88 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 3.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.00 -29.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¼- .13½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .03⅝- —
salad, or winterized, tankcars lb. .1558- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Dagras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns..lb. 1.13 - 1.40
70-80%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80

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First, Bemis makes quality bags to withstand maximum handling. And, since we make *all types*, you can be sure that Bemis Packaging Service will give you completely unbiased advice as to types of bags, as well as their filling, closing, storage and shipping.

Second, if your product is a consumer item, you'll find that Bemis Bags are designed with an eye to appearance—they make your packages look better and sell better.

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Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo
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Oklahoma City • Omaha • Orlando • Peoria
St. Helens, Ore. • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle • Wichita
Wilmington, Calif.

Oil, fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 16.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.28
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Grease,[1] common, No. 1, bbls., c.l...lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .080 - —
Juniper berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb. 10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 13.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.80 - 4.45
Oil, lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns. lb. No stocks
Wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.20
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1880- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1930- .1990
tanks .....lb. .1800- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1800- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1790- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .1870- .1890
tanks .....lb. .1710- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks.gal. .18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .28 - .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.40 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .089 - —
Oil, menhaden, refined, alkali, dms., c.l.lb. .1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1220- —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
20°, bbls. .....gal. 1.75 - —
30°, bbls. .....gal. 1.55 - —
pure, bbls .....lb. .22 - —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb. 195.00 -890.00
Haitian, bots. .....lb. 170.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns .....lb. 6.75 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .85 - .95
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - .27
Oleo,[1] extra, tcs., Chicago...lb. .1304- —
prime, Chicago.....lb. .12¾- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.70
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-1½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms. .....gal. 4.91½-5.11½
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
30% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
32½ (65% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., ca.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 2.00
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots .....lb. 100.00 -114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms... .....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns .....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Oil, palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour bbls. extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns.....lb. 70.00 -114.00
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, undeord., tankcars..lb. .1521- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅞- .13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E.lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tankcars....lb. .1620- —
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
import, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 7.50 Nom.
redist, USP, dms.....lb. 7.85 - 8.60
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.85 - 8.00
Leaf, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Pine, destructively dist., ret. dms., l.c.l., Jacksonville..gal. .63 - —
New Orleans.... ....gal. .60 - —
steam dist., dms..... ....gal. .65 - —
Pineneedle, cns. .....lb. 3.35 - 3.65
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms., gal. .18 - —
tankwagon .....gal. .13½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon .....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed,[1] bulk..... .....lb. .18 - —
Red,[1] single dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13¾- —
W. of Rockies... .....lb. .14¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla... ....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla. .....lb. .16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17¾- —
Texas and Okla. .....lb. .17½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 6.50 - —
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.35 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 11.15 -17.00
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1220- —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .80 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 27.00 - —
Savory, cns. .....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- —
tanks .....lb. .1214- —
crude, tanks, Decatur....lb. .1134- —
winterized, tankcars, Decatur..lb. .1354- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .06½- —
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 6.75 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms..lb. .1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Sunflower,[1] imported, refined, tanks..lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 5.00 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -60.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[1] acidless, bbls., c.l., Chicago..lb. .09¾- —
tanks, Chicago.....lb. .09½- —
Tansy, cns. .....lb. 12.00 - —
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, red, NF, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.65
White, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅝- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 37.50 -42.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms..lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - .48
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .46 - .50
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .54¼- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .61¼
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .56¼- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .59½- —
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .62 - .66
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .70
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .74 - .78
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., SanFrancisco.gal. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .47 - .50

Newly Developed AROMATIC CHEMICALS

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets. (Russian Leather)

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

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Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

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A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

JASMINOL
Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACETALDEHYDE
Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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CYCLAMAL—An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal. Five Times stronger. Economical to use.

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ESTABLISHED 1910 — GD — AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, white mineral, USP, 100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .56½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .57½- .61½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .64 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .66 - .69
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .71½- .74½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .83 - .86
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns. .....lb. 3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Wormwood, cns. .....lb.10.00 -12.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.13.00 -24.00
first, bots.....lb.14.00 -17.50
second, bots.....lb.10.50 -14.00
third, bots.....lb. 5.75 - 9.00
Oleostearin,[1,7] loose, Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .65 - .95
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .18¾- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, dinitroaniline, toner[1]...lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .82 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls. .....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14½- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex..lb. .14¼- —
other points.....lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc....lb. .14½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .14¾- —
other points.....lb. .14¼- —
Orange flowers, cs.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .24½- .25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms. .....lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms. .....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. .....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. .....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Portuguese, bgs..... .....lb. .38 - .41
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .43½- .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .05¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works...lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech. kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,5] ampule, per 100,000 units. .48 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3, gal. .19 - —
laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .07½- .07¾
10-gal. cns. dlvd. E....gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —

Pepper, black,[7] bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .56 - .57
distant .....lb. .45 - .46
Red, capsicum, Carolina longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. .56 - .58
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. No stocks
Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs. shipment point..lb. No stocks
sports, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
Mexican, long.....lb. .50 - .51
White,[7] bgs. .....lb. .68 - .69
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. 1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis. .....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis .....lb. .0962- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va. Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Petrolatum, USP, extra amber, dms., c.l., lo. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades. bbl. 1.28 - 1.98
Illinois .....bbl. 1.67 - —
Kentucky, Union County. bbl. 1.62 - 1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas ...bbl. 1.16 - 1.50
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. 1.15 - 1.55
Pennsylvania, lower field. bbl. 3.28 - 3.35
Upper field..... ....bbl. 1.66 - 3.00
Texas East.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Gulf coast..... ....bbl. 1.40 - 1.58
North, North-Central.bbl. 1.36 - 1.60
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.06 - 1.50
West .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.40
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.15 - 1.55
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. .33 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29 - —
30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .29 - —

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .04½- —
No. 3.....gal. .04¼- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks,.. gal. .0650- .0640
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.25 - 1.30
light .....bbl. 1.35 - 1.40
diesel .....gal. .04¾- .05¼
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .04¾- .04⅞
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04¾- .04⅝
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04¼
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.gal. .04⅝- .05¼
No. 1, straw.....gal. .04⅜- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04¼- .04⅜
No. 3.....gal. .04 - .04½
No. 6.....bbl. 1.15 - 1.35
range .....gal. .04½- —
Pennsylvania, No 1..gal. .06⅝- .07
No. 2.....gal. .06¼- .06⅜
No. 3.....gal. .06¼- .06⅜
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾- —
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.96½- —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.83 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.63 - 1.83
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.88 - 1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.92 - 2.02
Portland, Me.....bbl. 2.01 - 2.06
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.96 - 2.04
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.88 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .12 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .13 - —
East Coast, N. J. N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .12 - —
Group 3, benzol type tanks, gal. .08⅝- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .08⅜- —
San Francisco.....gal. .11⅛- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
198-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .11¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .11½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal. .07½- —
Gulf coast, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .15¼- —
Boston .....gal. .12½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1680- —
Buffalo .....gal. .11 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1460- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Hartford .....gal. .1680- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12½- —
Newark .....gal. .11½- —
New York.....gal. .11½- —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11¾- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13 - —
Providence .....gal. .13½- —
Rochester .....gal. .12 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .1270- —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .15½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.gal. .13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal. .08⅛- —
tankwagon, Newark....gal. .12½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, No. 5, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16 - .22½
No. 30, tanks, same basis, gal. .17 - .22
No. 40, tanks, same basis, gal. .17¼- .22
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .24 Nom.
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.6, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .13 - —
64-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .11 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .08⅝- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13¼- —
Chicago .....gal. .1460- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .13 - —
New York.....gal. .12½- —
Philadelphia .....gal. .13 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .14 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco gal. .26½- —

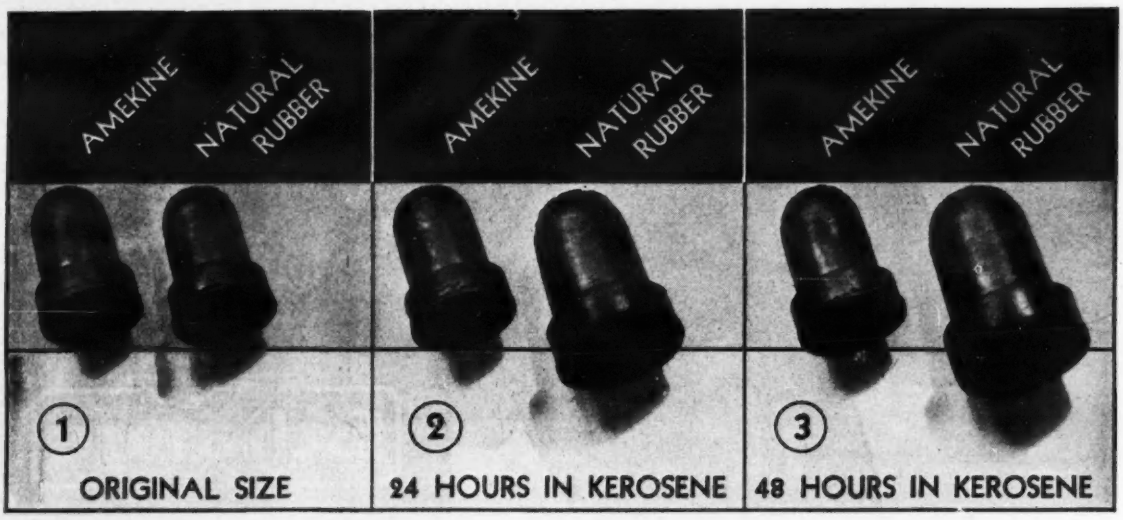
Petroleum, solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅝- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .14 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14½- —
Detroit .....gal. .16½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15¼- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .14½- —
Syracuse .....gal. .15 - —
Sulphonates, 68% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10⅝
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅜- .10⅝
tanks, works.....lb. .09⅛- —
Phenobarbital, cns. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10¾- .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11⅝
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .12
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .13¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.35 - 2.50
pure, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots. lb. 5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochioride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock [1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .26
dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs. .....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, dlvd. E..gal. .31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.12.25 -12.50
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .78

When rubber meets oily fluids, extremes of heat, cold or moisture, there's a

FIGHT FOR LIFE

—and the rubber always loses, unless it happens to be of AMEKINE quality. For AMEKINE is the highest grade odorless synthetic stock. It was perfected especially for use in NEW PERFECTION dropping parts, particularly when they are to be used with medicinal products of oily character.

A TRUE STORY (Photo actual size)



This unretouched photograph shows exactly what happened to two bulbs of the same original size (1) when submerged in a kerosene bath for 24 hours (2) and 48 hours. (3) The first bulb is AMEKINE odorless synthetic and the other high grade natural rubber. Kerosene was used in this test because it shows in a day or two what other oily fluids or severe conditions will do to rubber after weeks or months: it will swell, soften, dry out or disintegrate. But not AMEKINE! It actually seems to improve—instead of deteriorating, it becomes firmer; instead of hardening or drying out, it becomes more flexible.

MANY GRADES OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER CONTAIN AS MUCH AS 50 or 60% of NATURAL RUBBER, and have a strong odor which contaminates medicines. Don't let your experience with this kind prejudice you against AMEKINE! For AMEKINE contains the smallest possible amount of natural rubber — comes as close to being 100% pure synthetic as it is possible to make it. Vast quantities of AMEKINE bulbs have been used with general satisfaction by the country's largest pharmaceutical manufacturers. The extra cost is trifling.

Samples will be gladly submitted so that you can make your own laboratory tests on AMEKINE bulbs.

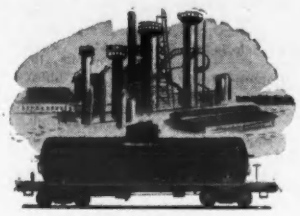
PENNSYLVANIA GLASS PRODUCTS COMPANY, 428-32 N. Craig St.

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

(Not affiliated with any other Glass Concern)

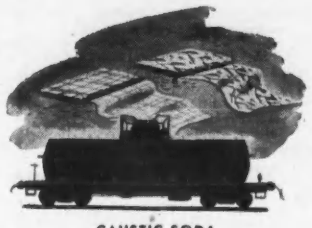
New Perfection

DROPPING PARTS AND OUTFITS



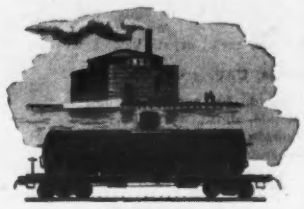
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



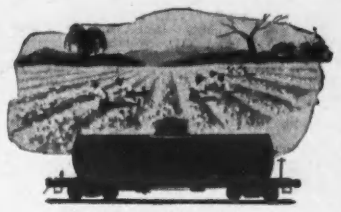
CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.

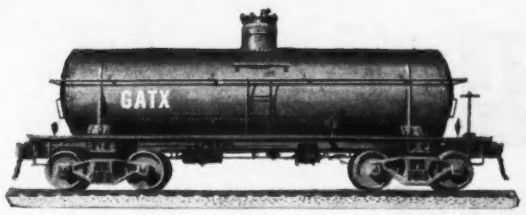


COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steam coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

TANK CARS



Tank car transportation of liquids in bulk, pioneered by General American has proved its versatility, its efficiency, its economy.

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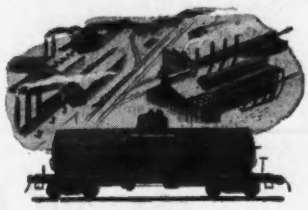
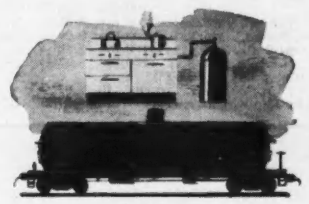
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION CHICAGO.



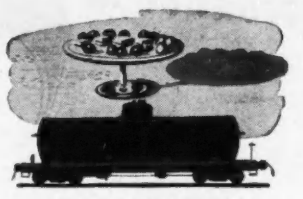
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.

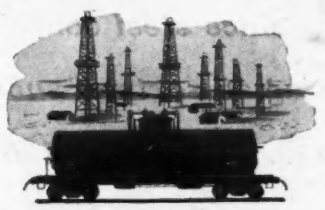


CORN SYRUP UNMIXED

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.

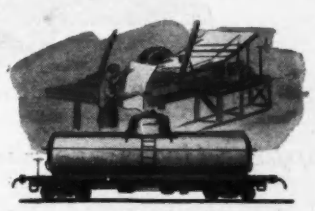
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



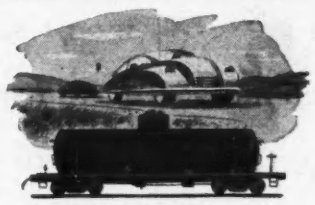
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



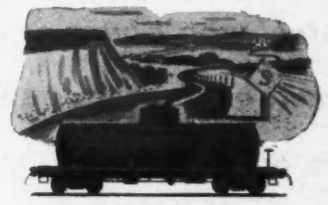
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



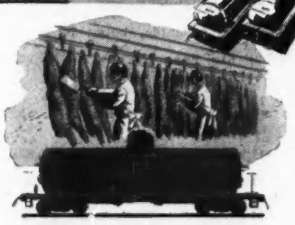
GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.



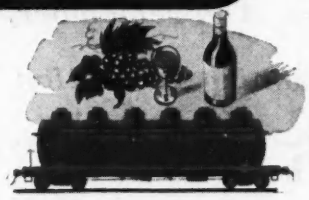
ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



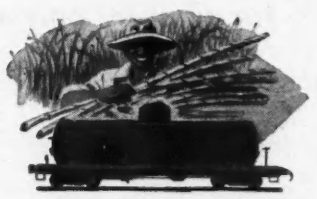
LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



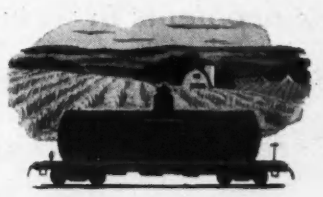
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs, futures. lb. .20½- .21
Danish, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Dutch .....lb. .25 - .25½
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .22½
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .23¼
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.63½- —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93¼- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½

Potash, liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 88% bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. .33½- .38½
powd. 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns. cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacosulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate,[2] dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports..... unit-ton. .56½- —

Potash muriate,[2] granular, 60-62% K_2O, ex vessel U. S. ports unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 5c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech. dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l. works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret drums, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate,[3] NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls. .....lb. .15 - .21

Potash sulphate,[2] tech., dom., bulk,[3] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlanticor Gulf ports..ton.38.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.98
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[2] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.00 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .08¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Cht., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.05 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .88¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 -18.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract[1], solid, 62% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06625
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .063125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04375- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .069 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.95.00 -96.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[3] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[3] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[3] USP, cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

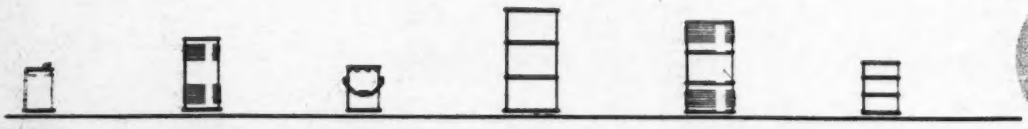
R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80

How long since you thought of wrapping your product in STEEL?

Since steel containers went off to war, you've probably been using all sorts of substitutes But happier times are coming... Rheem steel drums are on their way back to you in quantity And after all, when it comes to containers, there just isn't any substitute for steel. Because steel won't burn or char won't splinter or crack, won't melt or shatter or soak up moisture. And steel containers are easy to open, easy to fill, easy to close, easy to roll easy to stack and store.

Now's the time to review your packaging problems in terms of sturdy steel containers. And remember, since Rheem has seven steel drum plants spanning the nation, there's a Rheem representative near you. Call him today ... or write Rheem, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.



RHEEM

NEW YORK CHICAGO BALTIMORE NEW ORLEANS HOUSTON LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

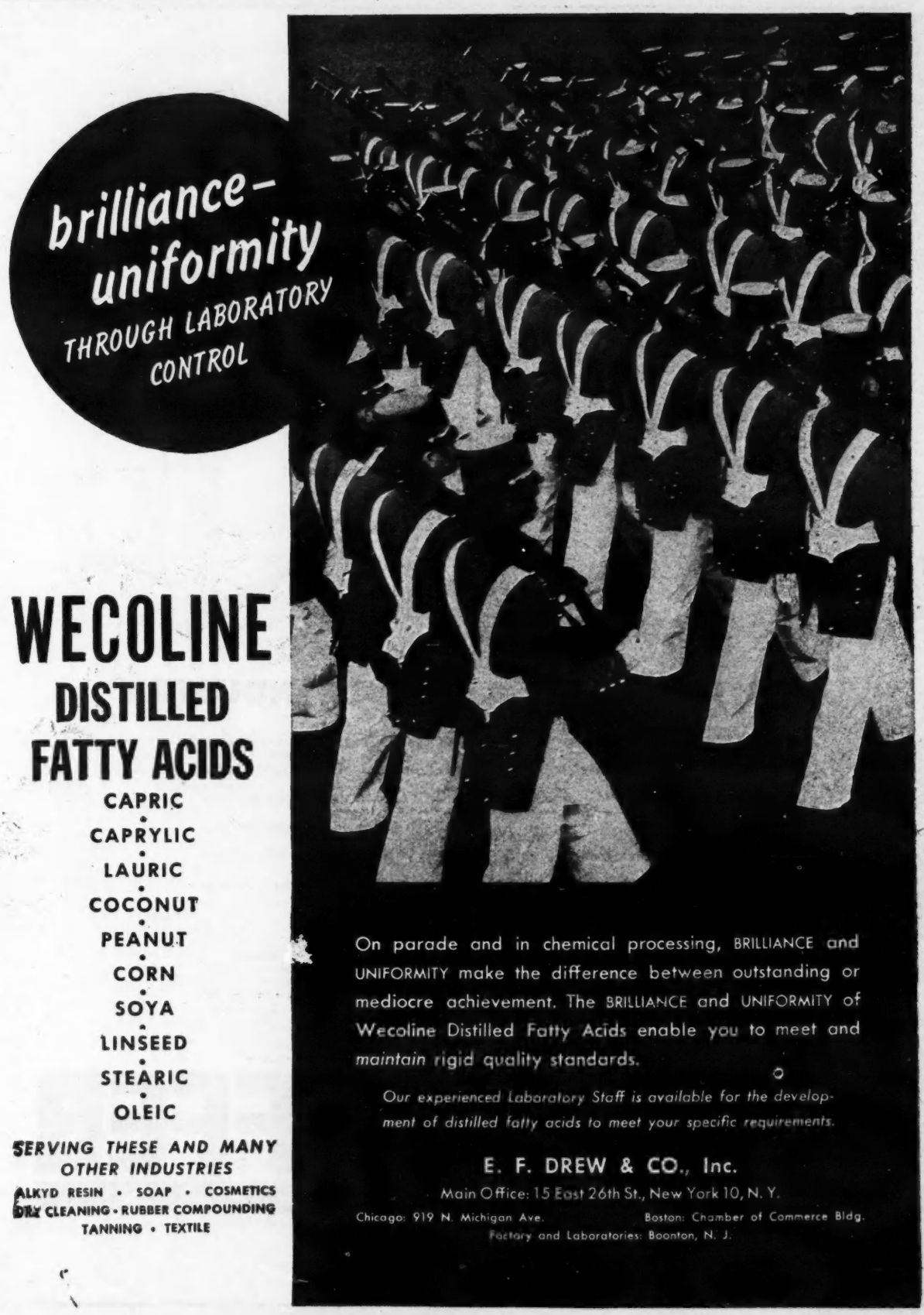
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ¼c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.05
maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - 1.40
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - 1.15
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.00
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bis., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y...lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07⅝
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .0275- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .0325- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 - 14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.38.00 -39.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .31 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
futures.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .30½- .31
Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.00 -23.25
Saltcake, com., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.00
powd., bbls. 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 9.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .69 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .13½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .29
2, bls.....lb. .22 - .27
3, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
powd., bbls. bgs.....lb. .24 - .29
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .21
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .69¼- .70
Boston.....lb. .70½- .71
Chicago.....lb. .71 - 71½
Pacific coast.....lb. .73 - 73½
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .78 - .78½
Boston.....lb. .79 - .79½
Chicago.....lb. .79½- .80
Pacific coast.....lb. .81½- .82
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs. at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c., per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston. N. Y....lb. .76 - —
Chicago.....lb. .76½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .79 - —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .71 - —
Chicago.....lb. .71½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .74 - —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96%-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
Hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .90⅝- .91
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .7486- —
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .58¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .58½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅝- —
single ounces.....oz. .59 - —
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .36 Nom.
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .288 Nom.
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .50 - .56
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50



WECOLINE
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
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CAPRYLIC
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COCONUT
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PEANUT
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CORN
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SOYA
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LINSEED
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STEARIC
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OLEIC

SERVING THESE AND MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES
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TANNING • TEXTILE

On parade and in chemical processing, BRILLIANCE and UNIFORMITY make the difference between outstanding or mediocre achievement. The BRILLIANCE and UNIFORMITY of Wecoline Distilled Fatty Acids enable you to meet and *maintain* rigid quality standards.

Our experienced Laboratory Staff is available for the development of distilled fatty acids to meet your specific requirements.

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
Main Office: 15 East 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.
Chicago: 919 N. Michigan Ave. Boston: Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Factory and Laboratories: Boonton, N. J.

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - 14.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, blues, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cans.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .33 - .34
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bulk.....lb. .31 - .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., wks.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —

Soda, ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works, zone 1..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. .90 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l. works..100 lbs. 1.86 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

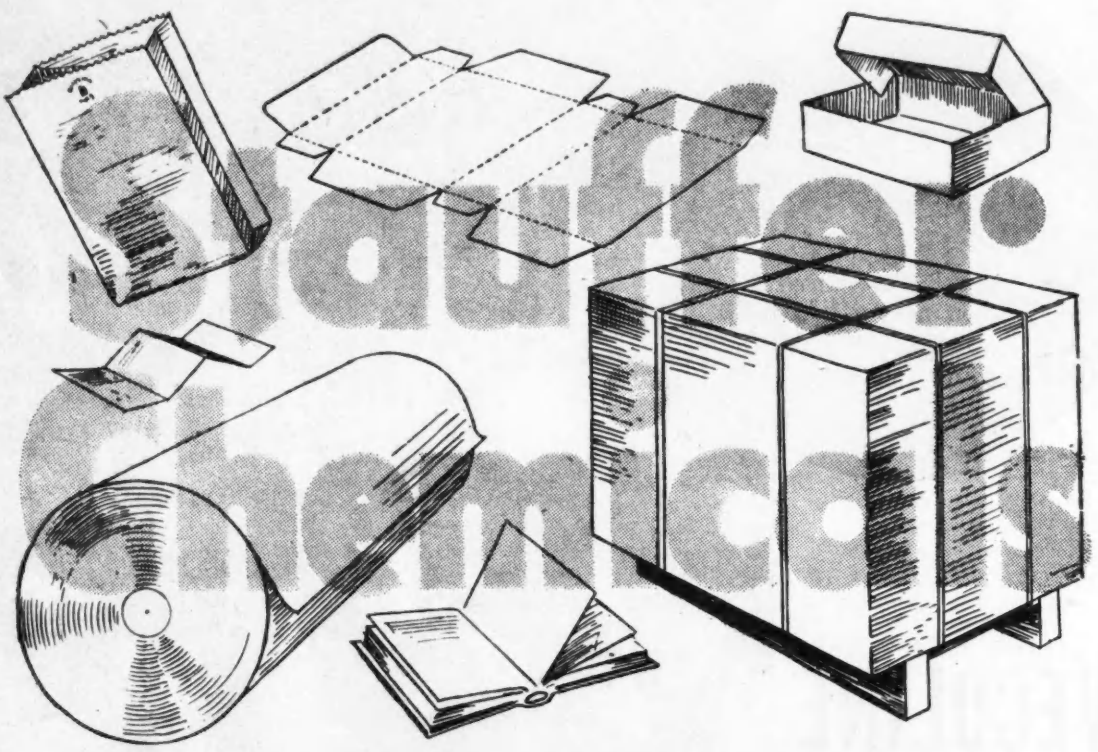
Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20½- 2.25
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.57½- 2.59
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —

Soda bromide, USP, gran., fiber dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 16.50

Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers, tanks works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
76%, buyers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls.. c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0680- —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton. 38.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 35.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast, ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.60
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Panthothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.90 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works, c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54



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Stauffer tank cars are carrying increasing quantities of chlorine and caustic soda to leading manufacturers of pulp and paper throughout the country. With more than a dozen plants strategically located throughout the United States, Stauffer can supply you promptly and efficiently with industrial chemicals that have proved consistently dependable for over sixty years.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

*Aluminum Sulphate	Chlorine	Silicon Tetrachloride	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	Citric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulphide	*Superphosphate
Boric Acid	*Copperas	Stripper, Textile	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Bisulphide	Cream of Tartar	Sulphur	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	Titanium Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid		

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
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555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13 Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER
CHEMICAL COMPANY

Soda, sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls, works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, g... bbls., dms. .28 - .33
powd., bbls. ..... .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms..... .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 88% dms. c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 86%, tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .08¾ - —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald.....lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks., gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal. gal. .25 - —
petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex..gal. .19 - —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20¾- —
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sparteinne sulphate, bots., cns. oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11½
Starch,[9] corn, pearl, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.071 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.171 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.67 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.221 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.321 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.82 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. 8.10 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, for hospitals, ampules, $20, less 20%. gram
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

Sulphur, rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - 04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10¼- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[4] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .89

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida. Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $5.00 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 45% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls. .....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -18.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.00 -18.00
•98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l .....lb. .10 - .10¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton.10.00 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
Tapioca flour,[8] bgs.....lb. No stocks
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Bimetallic Systems
Technology Under Conditions Encountered in Practice
Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors In Brine Systems
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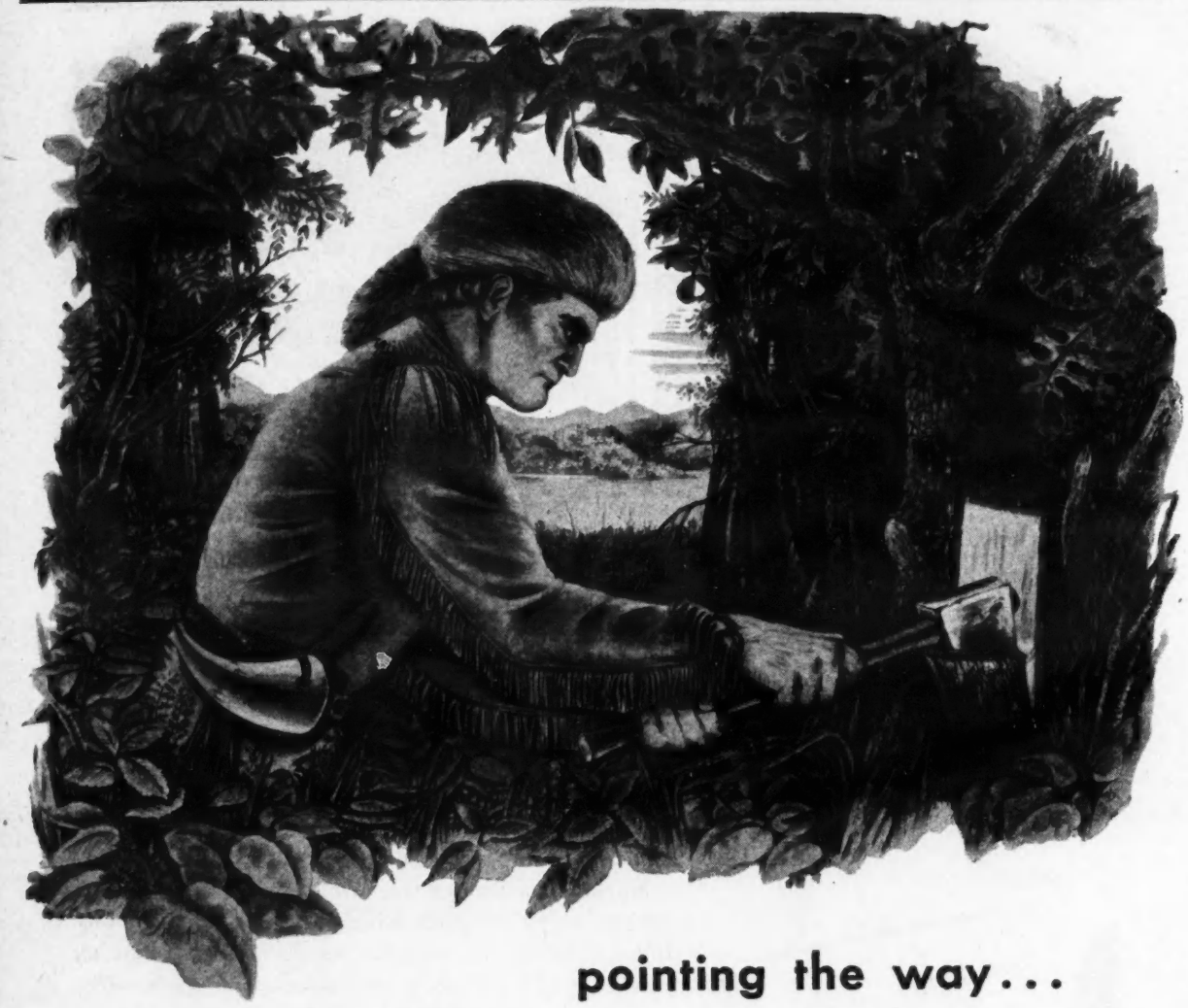
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- .30½
l.c.l., works..gal. .29½- 32½
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .31½- .35½
l.c.l. works..gal. .33½- .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis..long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs..lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. ..lb. .44½- .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .25 - .25½
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South..lb .14 - —
tanks, South..lb. .13 - —
pure, dms..lb. .54 - .50
extra, cns. ..lb. .60 - —
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works. lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms..lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works..lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls..lb. .13 - .13½
Thymol, cns..lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms..lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous..lb No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls..lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] ..lb. .52 - —
Bolivian ..lb. .68½- —
Straits ..lb No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls..lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .38
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[3,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
Titanium pigment, magnesium base,[2,4] dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. 4.25 Nom.
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs..lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., dms., return, works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
1°, nitration ret. dms., works. gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Tonga, 30% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs..lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs..lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .07¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 4, ex whse..lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .26 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns..lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls..lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs..lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls..lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls..lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs..lb. .16¼- .16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06½- 1.10
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, Savannah..gal. .96½- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East..gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East..gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .90 - 1.08
tanks, East..gal. .89 - .90
Sulphate, ret. dms..gal. .80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts..ton.70.50 -80.00
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
import, pure, cs..lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .06625- .06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .58 - .77
Indian, bls. ..lb. .42 - .52
Valonia, beards, bgs., exdock.. ton.75.00 - —
Cups, bgs., exdock..ton.55.00 - —
extract, powder, bgs., exdock. lb. .12½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts tins..lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins..lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label tins..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins..lb. No stocks
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works..lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis..bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis..bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).



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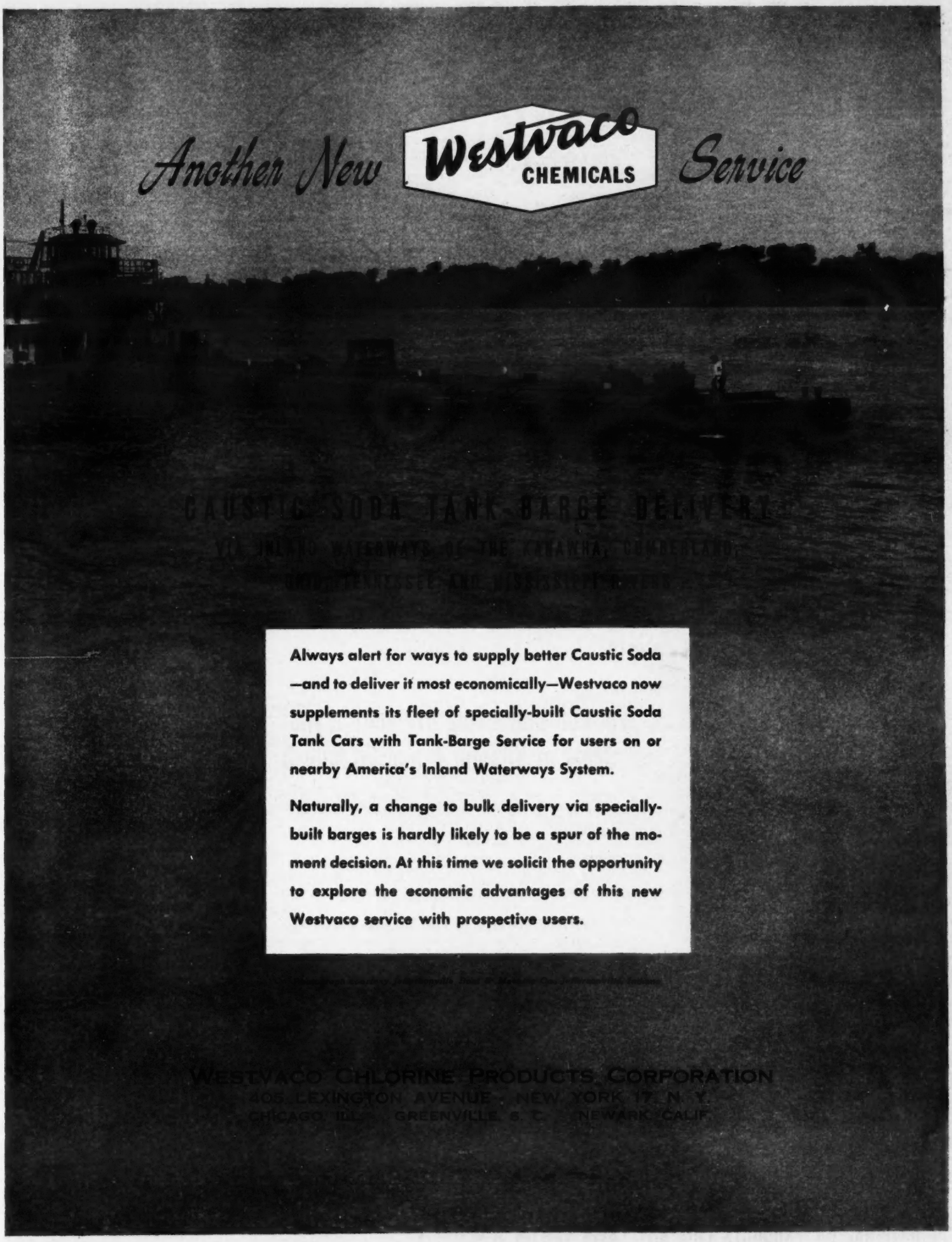
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W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,2] merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.57.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.50.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .06006- .06245
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0622- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .58 - .60
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs., lb. .60 - .62
slabs, cs. .....lb. .59 - .61
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs....lb. .78 - .80
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.68 - 1.70
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.78 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.75
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 2.00 - 2.06
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.98 - 2.01
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 50 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
170°-175°, black, smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .25 - .26
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .15 - .16
white, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .23¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - .30
Montan, bgs.. .....lb. .53 - .55
Wax, ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .96 - .97
refined,bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 F., c.l. lb. .36 - —
182-188 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermacetti, blocks, cs.....lb. .28 - .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .17 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 36% mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l. ton. 8.00 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
Woodflour, 80 mesh, same basis. ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

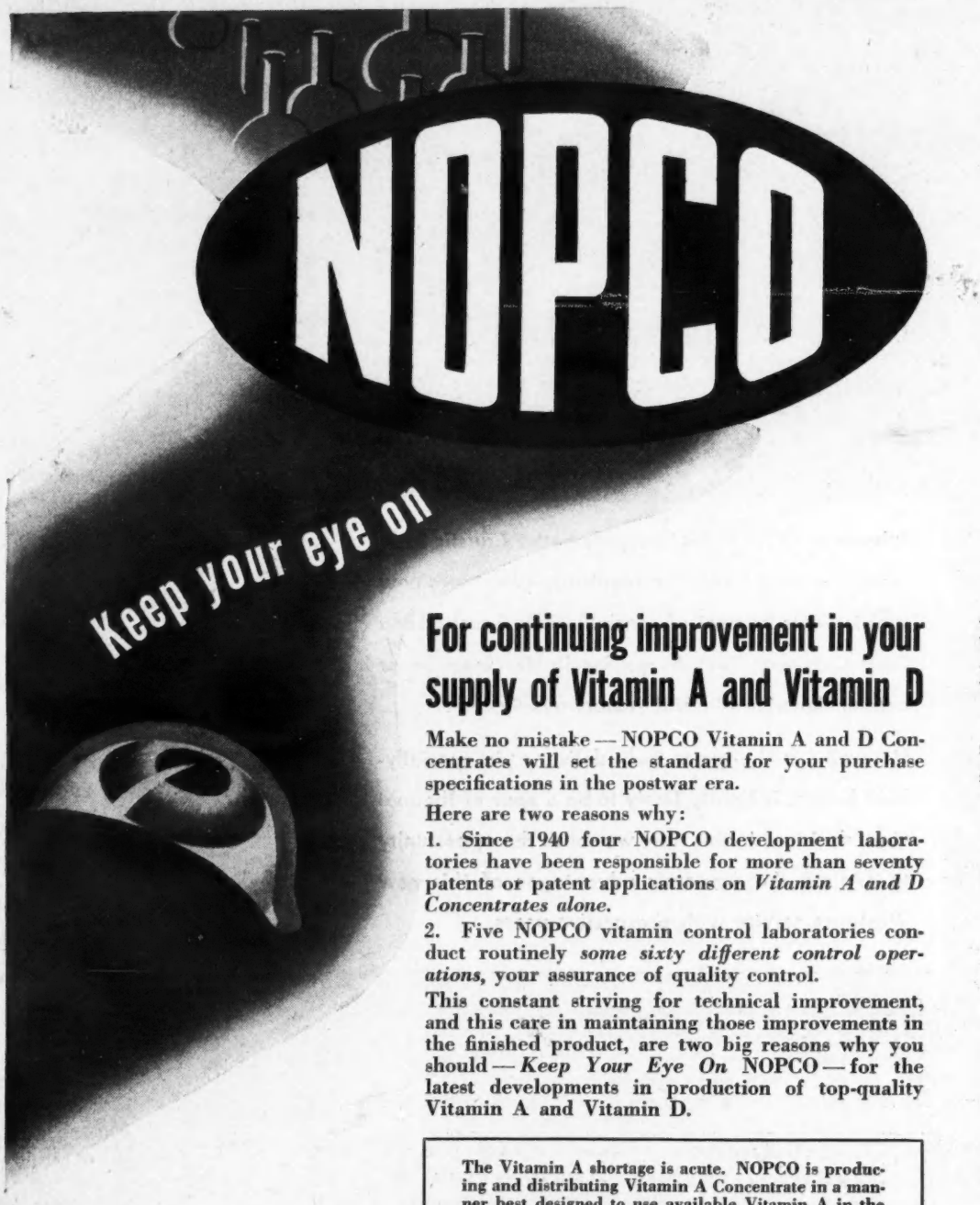
Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms...lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - .80
Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .18¾- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls. .....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms. .....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls .....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.68 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .38
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .09¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .09¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .09 - —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .09¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb .10½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .10½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .11 - —



For continuing improvement in your supply of Vitamin A and Vitamin D

Make no mistake — NOPCO Vitamin A and D Concentrates will set the standard for your purchase specifications in the postwar era.

Here are two reasons why:

1. Since 1940 four NOPCO development laboratories have been responsible for more than seventy patents or patent applications on *Vitamin A and D Concentrates alone.*

2. Five NOPCO vitamin control laboratories conduct routinely *some sixty different control operations,* your assurance of quality control.

This constant striving for technical improvement, and this care in maintaining those improvements in the finished product, are two big reasons why you should — *Keep Your Eye On* NOPCO — for the latest developments in production of top-quality Vitamin A and Vitamin D.

The Vitamin A shortage is acute. NOPCO is producing and distributing Vitamin A Concentrate in a manner best designed to use available Vitamin A in the best possible manner. Your acceptance of NOPCO'S suggestions regarding potency and other characteristics of the concentrate you need will help maintain this "supply-stretching" policy.

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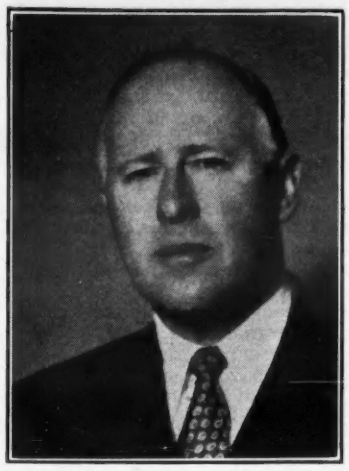
Vitamin A and D Concentrates

Pioneer producer of natural *Vitamin A and Vitamin D Concentrates, Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate and Calcium Pantothenate.*

Heads Martin-Senour



William M. Stuart, since 1934 vice-president and general manager of the Martin - Senour Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has been elected president of the company.

Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, com'l, red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - -
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	12 - -
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphite,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0840- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0865- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0575- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0575- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0600- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0915- —
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - —
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.60 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works.	lb.	.25½- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23¾- —
white, 98½%-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49 - —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 - .31¼

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Sept. 2.

Chlorine-Alkali Group

—Continued from page 5

Steele, vice-president for Pennsylvania Salt Company, Philadelphia; Daniel Townsend, vice-president for the Fields Point Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., and Louis Neuberg, vice-president for the Westvaco Chlorine Products Co., N. Y.

The committee, which held its initial meeting September 23 in Washington, D. C., has been appointed to advise OPA on price ceilings and decontrol for chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash.

Standards and procedures by which the industry may obtain ceiling price increases under the new price control act, as well as the procedures for decontrol, were discussed at the meeting.

A temporary subcommittee was appointed to make recommendations to OPA as to what derivative products of chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash should come under the jurisdiction of the committee.

The effect of the recent five percent. increase in ceiling prices of chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash on costs of derivative products made in large part from the three basic products was also discussed.

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

ment could well study the Lincoln Electric and learn many things. They could follow the developments at Lincoln to achieve comparable results. This is unique, two union men praising a firm which is unorganized, for its successful labor policies and achievements.

Worker's Views a Factor

In day-to-day relations in a plant, there is an essential step if management is to achieve higher productivity. The study of plant operations, costs, product design policies, as well as knowledge of markets and price changes, are all needed for clarification. Side by side with this knowledge, must be, moreover, a study of the workers' side—his needs, his requirements, and his outlook. A worker is in a real sense also a manager, a manager of his own spheres of work. In that degree he shares management's responsibilities.

Fundamentally, too many a worker still suffers from the conviction that if he works harder, produces more, his tenure of job will decline. H. L. Gantt, industrial engineer, at the end of the last war, pointed out the importance of management's recognizing this fact. It was behind most union growth and power. Management must be able to give real assurance that, if the worker works harder and makes more, he will not be penalized in the future. Management cannot do this by words or promises. Only by applying incentives and good methods, only by passing savings in cost to the consumers, only by sharing with the worker, can management assure the worker. Too often these gains have gone only to the stockholders whose contribution to the production problem have been the least.

In the end, a rising standard of living and individual worker freedom depend upon higher productivity and greater responsibility for the worker. Featherbedding is basically its enemy.

Trade Briefs

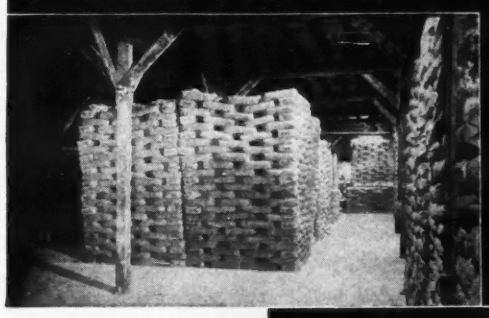
Texas Standard Oil Company is contemplating modernizing refinery facilities in its El Paso, Tex., plant, at a cost of $2,000,000.

H. A. Atchison, manager of the marine department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has retired after forty-six years service with the company.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has an option to purchase all outstanding stock of Ramsey Petroleum Corporation. The transaction, if completed, will reportedly give Stanolind an additional daily crude oil production of approximately 2,000 barrels.

ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDE

READY,



GET SET,

. . . GO!

Here you have typical scenes in the daily life of the famous St. Joe *Lead-Free* Zinc Oxide . . . the warehouse, stocked as well as present day difficulties permit . . . floor trucks heading for the loading platform . . . and the partially loaded box car with its protective siding.

St. Joe Lead-Free Zinc Oxide is the only oxide in this country made by the Electrothermic Process. The flexibility of this process enables us to control the size and shape of the oxide particles to meet individual requirements of oxide buyers.

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Business and Government

A United States Senator is urging the inclusion in the investigation of lobbying at the next session of Congress of "the activities of some of the most respected and well-financed trade associations." Some day, perhaps, a satisfactory definition of the essential relationships of government and business and how they are to be arrived at will be constructed—and applied. It is, of course, too much to expect that defining to be done by Congress. What may be contributed to this desideratum by the appointment of a widely experienced and practicably capable businessman as Secretary of Commerce remains to be seen. The ways of businessmen in public office are usually unpredictable.

Those who have seen the necessity and the wisdom of a properly constructed, understanding partnership between business and government are heartened by the recent declaration of the chairman of the Committee for Economic Development (a businessman):—

We have to face the fact that the Federal government plays an important part in our capitalistic system, and those who claim that all we have to do is unshackle free enterprise are guilty of loose, irresponsible talk. Men who say that the role of government should be merely that of umpire have their heads in the sand. The financial needs of the Federal government must be met by taxes from its citizens. This makes it impossible for the government to be neutral in its influence, and private enterprise must accept the larger part of the burden of keeping our economy dynamic.

It will be good for business if, in the new administration of the Department of Commerce, it will come to have a friend at court with reference to its recognition and appreciation by government as a whole. Business as a whole has long had need for governmental advocacy comparable with that long enjoyed by agriculture and labor. The difficulty, even when the official attitude was favorable, has been to determine whether the Department of Commerce should stand with manufacturing and selling management in its inability or impossibility to work fully with agriculture and labor, or should endeavor to establish and promote cooperation with and through its associated departments which represent those two important divisions of business.

This question now is critical—and private enterprise, as represented most typically by manufacturing and selling management, must accept the larger part of the burden of satisfactorily answering it.

—O-P-D—

Discard Price-Control

The problems of the depression which began seventeen years ago never were satisfactorily solved, and they have given way to an entirely new category. The difference is fundamental. During the depression money was scarce; the supply of goods had to be curtailed by governmental fiats. Now money is plentiful; but everything else is scarce. Nothing that was learned from experience in the depression—little as it was—is of any use today. That is why the continuation of governmental remedial experimentation, now applied as the control of money in the scheme of dictating how much a buyer should spend for this or that, finds at least as many people lacking in necessities as there were when the controls were on the other side and production was kept down to keep prices up.

There is much excuse for the growing belief that the time has come for plowing under government controls. It is not to be wondered why there is talk of convening Congress in special session for the primary purpose of completely killing the Office of Price Administration and all that for which it stands. Because, at best the price-control law was an economic imbecile, it should have been killed at birth. Not that the influence of the law of supply and demand would have had the stabilizing effect popularly attributed to it; but because to attempt to control selling prices without fully controlling costs is to undertake a predetermined impossibility.

It cannot be denied that the functioning of OPA did not lessen the inadequacy of the law which created it. It is also to be said that those at whom the attempt at price-control was directed did not all and always keep on its beam. The competitive system is not that easily disposed of. Quite frequently it became clear early in the era that the excellent idea of enlisting the advisory service of business was not going to turn out as expected. Unless an advisory committee comprised every member of an industry, it was evident that those who were left out were not taking kindly to the controls in the making of which competitors had even a nominal part. Now that individual sellers may get their price ceilings raised, OPA finds that the chief use of this privilege often is to get an opportunity to advertise that prices are below ceilings.

There are other reasons why price-control should be discarded as an unworkable political expedient—that is all that it has been. And the dropping should be decreed by a special session of Congress—before the general election in November. Thus it might be possible to learn from the voting just what is the variously depicted public attitude toward price-control.

—O-P-D—

Distribution's Problems

All those who are qualified by experience and temperament to adjudge the matter know that the commercial economy of this country is badly crippled by the lag of distribution behind the progress of production. They are not agreed among themselves, however, on where the fault lies or what is the remedy. Particularly they differ over the cost of distribution, some arguing that this must be reduced, others averring that a higher cost is inevitable.

That is bad enough, but all too many of those who concern themselves in one way or another with distribution confine their analyses to theoretical concepts, such as this:—

America of the future will have a record-breaking capacity to produce and a record-breaking will to consume. It is up to the distributors of the country to plan their operations accordingly. Planning, directing, and stimulating the flow of goods from the factory to the consumer is the basic function of distribution. Distribution faces a formidable problem, but it is also an unparalleled opportunity.

The practical distributor, as was typified at last week's meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association does not similarly disregard the most essential factors of cost of operation and buying capacity of market. It was clearly adduced in the drug wholesalers' convention that distribution faces a formidable problem of combating its rising costs without repeated recourse to price increases which progressively pare down markets.

Because of the still substantially individualized character of the retail drugstore, the wholesaler in the drug field has maintained a far more stable position than has been possible in most other lines. But, he is not in position to rest upon that which is customary. Conditions are changing, even in the drug business. The wholesaler, apparently, is endeavoring to keep, at least, abreast of the changes. It is distinctly to his credit that he recognizes the importance of cost as a determiner of marketing methods, as well as of market capacities. That knowledge will help him to continue, at least, the prolongation of his survival.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

says, the secrecy which has been followed in too many instances will be declared illegal.

Packaging Problems Spread

Motor and rail carriers say they may be forced soon to consider higher ratings on some commodities because of the increasing number of damage-in-transit claims resulting from the use of inferior packaging materials growing out of the shortage of the better quality materials.

Unless relief is forthcoming soon from the shortage of packaging materials, there will be no other alternative for the carriers. Such a procedure will be entirely proper, since existing ratings are based on normal claim experience and do not take into consideration losses now being experienced by the carriers.

The greater use of inferior packaging materials is due to the shortage of fiberboard and lumber. Contributing to the fiberboard shortage is the growing practice by some shippers of buying paper mills to assure themselves of adequate container materials and thereby shutting off the source of supply for many other concerns.

Debts Are Still Big

The total net debt of the United States, public and private, is still going up, although at a rate much slower than during the war years. At the end of 1945, it stood at $400,500,000,000, which was only $35,400,000,000 greater than for 1944. In 1944, the debt had a record increase of $62,000,000,000 over the previous year.

Although the wartime rate of increase in the Federal government debt was considerably reduced during 1945, the Federal debt in the year the war was brought to a successful conclusion increased $42,000,000,000. This increase was partially offset by debt reductions in other spheres, notably a decline of $8,800,000,000 in corporate short-term debt, largely made possible by decreased Federal income tax liabilities. Short-term corporate debt totaled $46,500,000,000 at the year's end.

Other declines were in State and local government debt, down $349,000,000 to a total of $13,700,000,000 at the year's end; long-term corporate debt down $950,000,000 to a total of $39,300,000,000; and farm mortgages, down $190,000,000,000 to a $5,100,000,000 total, the lowest level since 1915.

Nazis in Inside Jobs

While it has not been generally known by the public, some of the best scientific brains of Germany and Austria are now in the employ of the United States government to further American military research and development. More than 200-Austro-German specialists have been brought to this country since the war and given work assignments where their skills and scientific knowledge can be used for our benefit.

The plan to employ these scientists here, after a thorough screening on the basis of ability and potential contribution to American military and industrial development, was drawn up and put into operation just after the end of the war in Europe by the State, War, and Navy departments. The plan has worked to such satisfaction that the three departments contemplate bringing over another group.

Right now their efforts are being concentrated exclusively on army-navy projects. Upon completion of their work for the army and the navy they will be made available to American industry, however, through the auspices of the Department of Commerce. It is expected that they can make distinctive contributions in such fields of general interest as fuels and lubricants, diesel and turbo-jet engines, optics, synthetics and other phases of applied physics and chemistry. What they may do in the field of fifth-columning is something else again yet!

Enemy Economic Relief

The advisability of loosening up the restrictions on trade with Germany and Japan so that more of the products of these countries might be brought into the United States and provide jobs for the Germans and japs is engaging the attention of government officials here and the military governments abroad. Unless the two countries can export more and thus get funds to pay for their imports, it is feared that a form of economic paralysis will set in not only for these countries but those countries surrounding them and having close economic ties with them.

Several steps in the direction of relaxation of our import controls already have been taken. Recently a plan was announced to permit American businessmen interested in certain lines, such as leather goods, toys, chinaware, clocks, and luxury items, to visit Germany and establish contacts. More lately, the United States Commercial Company has announced its willingness to accept orders from American importers for specific types and designs of goods available from Japan and Germany.

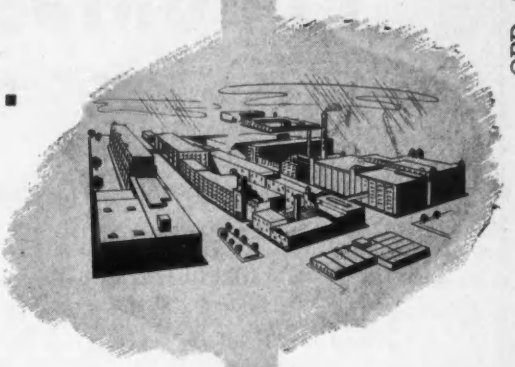
Importers realize that all controls cannot be lifted immediately, but they are hopeful that at an early date they will be permitted to make direct contact with their foreign purchasers and suppliers.

Fertilizing by Plane

Fertilizing crops by airplane is not such a farfetched idea that the fertilizer equipment manufacturers can entirely dismiss it, according to the Department of Agriculture. The idea has merit and some day may come into substantial use. This is what Glenn A. Cumings, senior agricultural engineer in the department, had to say about it recently:—

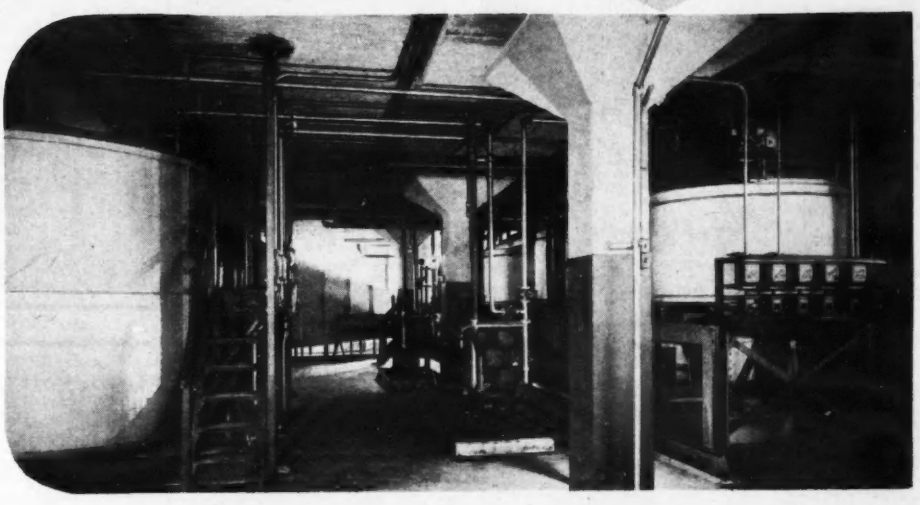
Distributing [applying] fertilizer by airplane should not be entirely disregarded. Even though to date the practice has not come into much competition with the use of conventional agricultural machines, it seems reasonable to predict that airplane equipment will be more extensively used. But fertilizing from the air is likely to be under conditions which will not materially change the need for conventional machines, at least in the near future. It is likely to be a supplementary use, not a substitute use.

capacity is important...



but **PROGRESS**

is more important...



...as Pfizer Potassium Iodide has shown

Progress in chemistry shows that "nothing is as permanent as change." A good example is the changing and broadening usefulness of potassium iodide during almost a hundred years in which this product has been manufactured by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

In earlier days, few chemists would have predicted that potassium iodide would become a standby in iodized salt manufacture, in photographic chemistry, as a stable, finely-divided powder to assure uniform iodine ration in animal and poultry feeds. But today one prediction can be safely made about potassium iodide: the product you get from Pfizer will reflect the highest standards of purity. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.; 444 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.; 605 Third Street, San Francisco 7, Cal.

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OPD—9-30-1946

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(IX)

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REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY
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Write for Complete Details and Prices

(14)

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Salt Cake

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INC.
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THESE chemicals are made according to National Formulary VII (N.F. VII) and packed in metal containers containing 25 or 50 lbs. net. We welcome inquiries regarding the use or potential use of the chemicals we manufacture.

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Plant and Main Office:
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

New York Office:
19 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Heavy Chemicals

Ending of September has not revealed any improvement in buying conditions for heavy chemicals. There is a distinct shortage of many heavy tonnage items with the scarcity less severe in some of the smaller chemicals. The stringency in soda ash has been emphasized by priority ratings which will be granted to essential users by CPA. It is stated that a sizable tonnage will be shipped to aluminum plants at the expense of deliveries to other consumers. This condition has not met the approval of producers who have made every effort to distribute shipments on an equitable basis and now find their program distorted. Chemicals derived from soda ash will likely feel a tighter pinch in their basic supplies. Caustic soda cannot get much tighter than it is at at present. Producers of bicarbonate of soda have advanced prices from 10½ to 15c. per hundred pounds and demand is exceeding supply with a large amount of export business unsatisfied. Sal soda prices have not been changed to date. Sulphide of soda output has been replaced by the restoration of a major producer who was temporarily shutdown for repairs.

Dry forms of caustic potash have remained short while the liquid has assumed a slightly better position. Heavy demand from the glass and chemical industries has prevented any relaxation from the shortage in carbonate of potash. Nitrite of soda stocks are low under continued buying from the dye and, strange to say, the meat-packing industries. Bicarbonate of ammonia supplies have increased because the largest consumers are situated in this area and they can't get deliveries because of transportation embargoes.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 105.8 in the week ending September 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 105.1 the previous week and 94.3 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce unless otherwise specified.

Acetic Anhydride — Production from ketone, acetylene, ethylene and acetic acid amounted to 44,520,734 pounds in July, compared with 42,545,646 pounds in June and a high of 45,733,425 pounds recorded in January.

Arsenic—Market position of white arsenic has shown some improvement during the month although the supply has continued tight owing to an accumulation of backlog orders. Importations during the first six months of the year amounted to 15,572,000 pounds. Mexico contributed 9,945,000 pounds, Peru 4,689,000 pounds, Sweden 800,000 pounds and Canada 138,000 pounds.

Bauxite — Consuming demand is heavy and reflects the increased use of aluminum in the housing program. Production has been steadily expanding with shipments from mines conducted on a reasonably prompt basis. Domestic production of crude bauxite in the second quarter of 1946 exceeded 300,000 long tons, a gain of 29 percent over the preceding quarter and a quantity greater than in any quarter prior to the middle of 1941, according to the Bureau of Mines. The output, partly estimated, was 303,163 long tons (257,689 tons dried equivvalent) in the second quarter compared with 234,187 tons (199,059 tons dried equivalent) in the first quarter. Arkansas mined 94 percent of the second-quarter production, and Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia together produced the remaining 6 percent. Imports of bauxite in the second quarter were 196,198 long tons, 25 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1946 but 13 percent less than in the third quarter of 1945. Of second-quarter imports totaling 196,798 tons, 189,798 were from Surinam and 7,000 from British Guiana. Imports comprised 44 percent of the new supply in the first half of 1946 compared with 43 percent in 1945, 20 percent in 1942-44, and 54 percent in 1925-41.

Carbon Disulphide — July production fell off from June. The total amounted to 23,360,877 pounds, compared with 25,032,302 pounds in the preceding month.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Consuming demand has continued active and sufficient to keep stocks at a relatively low level. July production was 10,674,553 pounds, compared with 11,231,323 pounds in June.

Chlorine — Buying conditions have continued definitely tight with current demand above the production limit. The container shortage has delayed shipments to some extent.

Copper—Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canadian production of all forms of copper in July at 31,008,539 pounds, compared with 30,885,633 pounds in June and 42,389,-648 pounds for July in 1945.

Copper Scrap—The Office of Price Administration has announced that no increase in current ceiling prices of primary and secondary copper, copper scrap, copper base alloy scrap or brass mill scrap is planned in the foreseeable future. The announcewas made to end pricing uncertainties with respect to copper and to discourage any future withholding of copper or copper scrap in anticipation of a price increase, OPA said. CPA advised OPA that there are indications that the flow of copper and copper scrap is being slowed by withholding for an upward price adjustment. Because of these shortages CPA will now allocate such scrap sales by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. Under terms of the newly issued Direction 22 to priorities regulation 13, provision is made for such allocations and the procedure for applications for the scrap is explained. It was pointed out, however, that any one lot of the scrap aggregating less than five tons may be sold in the open market and is not subject to CPA allocation. The owning agencies will no longer declare copper and copper base alloy scrap as surplus to the War Assets Administration, but will sell direct according to CPA allocation.

Copper Sulphate—Demand has kept the stockpile of this chemical from increasing to the extent normally expected at this period of the year. It is stated that considerable business

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Soda bicarbonate, 10½c. to 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

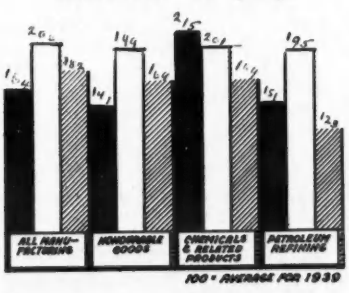
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
172.2	172.0	171.4	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Business in July



(Petroleum shipments include coal products)

FACTORY PRODUCTION
MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS (END OF MONTH)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—9-30-1946 3"

COLUMBIA
CAUSTIC SODA
AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
BOSTON CHARLOTTE CHICAGO CINCINNATI CLEVELAND
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
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CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
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Phosphorus Trichloride
JOSEPH TURNER & CO
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SURPLUS PLANTS

MAGNESITE PLANT

For SALE or LEASE

Devault, Pennsylvania **Warner Co. (Plancor 1238)**

● This is a self contained plant designed for the production of dead burnt magnesite, with a by-product of High Calcium Lime. It can be converted to other chemical production. The potential source of raw material is by a privately operated Dolonite Quarry and Lime Kilns, immediately adjacent. Products of the privately owned kilns, with their gases, furnish the basic production materials.

LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION:

Approximately 9 acres of land in Devault, Pennsylvania (Chester County), completely fenced and served by sidings connecting with main line of the Pennsylvania R.R. and the Reading R.R. Secondary roads from plant connect with arterial highways.

BUILDINGS:

There are 7 (seven) major buildings: Compressor House (1,100 sq. ft.), Slacker Building, adjoining Compressor House (1,250 sq. ft.), Main Process Building (18,800 sq. ft.), Boiler and Coal Bunker Building (3,600 sq. ft.), Storage Bunkers (4,100 sq. ft.), Stores, Shop and Office Building (6,000 sq. ft.), and Pump House (150 sq. ft.).

CONSTRUCTION:

Generally concrete foundations, structural steel frame and roof trusses, walls of cinder block and concrete floors, wood deck and built-up roofing.

EQUIPMENT:

Manufacturing equipment, almost wholly standard, in general consists of: 2 kilns (9′ x 160′), duplex turbo-mixers, agitators, bins, blowers, boilers and compressors, controllers, coolers, fans, feeders, filters, generators, heaters, meters, motors, pumps, resuscitators, saturators, slakers, softener, stacks (5″ x 125′), starters, tanks, towers, transformers, ventilators, etc.

● Although the whole plant is available for sale or lease, offers will be considered for the two kilns for removal from the site, and for the remainder of the plant excluding the kilns.

CREDIT TERMS MAY BE ARRANGED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THIS PLANT.

Listing of this plant by name of lessee is for identification purposes only, and has no connection with the lessee's own plants or facilities. Information contained herein is not intended for use as a basis for negotiation. War Assets Administration reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Cut-off date for receipt of proposals is 10:00 A.M., Oct. 11, 1946, at the address given below.

Write or Call for Illustrated Brochure. Address all inquiries and proposals to:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL

1528 Walnut Street **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

729

has been booked for prompt shipment and that farmers are storing material for use next year to avoid any delay in shipments through lack of transportation. Industrial demand has remained about normal and export inquiry has continued active with comparatively little actual business placed on account of the uncertainty of financial conditions in foreign countries. Production was reported steady with major plants operating at capacity.

Fluorspar—Producers are operating under OPA ceilings and the price structure of the market is unchanged. When decontrol becomes effective on this item, it is difficult to tell, at this time, what changes there will be in pricing.

Molybdenum—Stocks of molybdenum products on June 30 were 11,776,200 pounds. Production in the second quarter amounted to 3,751,800 pounds. The increase in consumption of molybdenum products in the second quarter of 1946 reverses abruptly a downward trend which has been in progress since the high level of the last quarter of 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. The consumption of molybdenum products was 1,126,000 pounds of contained Mo greater than in the first quarter; this 43 percent increase was a direct result of a rise of 48 percent in the production of alloy steel in the second quarter of this year. The highest recorded quarterly consumption of molybdenum products was 13,674,000 pounds (Mo contained) in the fourth quarter of 1942. Production of molybdenum products increased 3 percent. Production of molybdenite decreased 3 percent while consumption increased in the same proportion. Stocks of molybdenum in concentrates and products in the hands of producers and consumers decreased 2 percent.

Soda Ash—Exceedingly tight supply conditions prevailing at the beginning of the month were worse at the close. Placing this chemical under priority regulation—28 on which CC ratings will be granted to essential users by CPA has prompted a difficult situation. Other consumers who have been experiencing delays in obtaining soda ash will likely find their shipments severely curtailed on account of increased deliveries to aluminum plants. Lack of inventories at present has forced current production to feed demand The outlook for any nearby easement in supplies is not considered favorable and there is nothing definite as to how long the shortage will exist.

Soda Bicarbonate — Higher prices are effective for U.S.P. granular. Advances have ranged from 10½c. to 15c. per hundred pounds over previous selling levels. U.S.P. granular in bags is held at $2.20½ to $2.25 per 100 pounds works for carlots and at $2.57¼ to $2.59 per 100 pounds for less than carlots.

Soda, Caustic — Exceedingly tight with demand active and shipments behind schedule is about the best that can be said of this chemical. The continued heavy consumption of output has checked inventories and left the amount of resale stock reaching second hands decidely slim in both dry and wet forms.

Soda Sulphide—Although a major producing plant that recently experienced a breakdown is now back in operation, the supply situation has remained definitely tight with more demand than can be satisfied promptly.

Zinc Scrap—Consumption of zinc scrap delined for the fourth month in succession in July and totaled 15,169 short tons compared with 16,125 tons in June, according to the Bureau of Mines. From June 30 until July 26 the OPA was without power to enforce ceiling prices. Some increases in the price of zinc scrap were reported early in July but most smelters were refusing to pay the higher prices until ceilings for refined zinc were set by OPA. On July 26 the new price control bill became effective and ceiling prices were set at those in force on June 30. In spite of the confusion regarding prices, consumers' receipts of zinc scrap were greater in July than in June, reaching 16,780 tons on account of unusually large purchases of sal skimmings and zinc alloy metallic scrap by a few of the bigger consumers. Most zinc scrap, particularly the residues, does not enter the open market but is received by smelters and chemical plants from generators on a contract basis. Stocks of zinc scrap in the hands of consumers at the end of the month were 34,845 tons compared to 33,234 tons at the end of June.

Acids

Acetic—Market position firm with sufficient stocks to meet requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Synthetic production in July registered 23,607,485 pounds, compared with 23,537,441 pounds in June. Acid recovered in July amounted to 99,522,121 pounds, against 93,380,010 pounds in the preceding month. Output of natural was 2,423,495 pounds, compared with 2,475,544 pounds in June.

Muriatic—Stocks are not free although essential requirements have been covered. There is a steady demand for home and export use that is keeping down inventories while output remains cutback by the strike-bound position of a major producer.

Nitric—In about the same condition as muriatic acid. Production has been curtailed and some delays have been experienced in the movement by the shortage of carboys.

Oxalic—Market continued to reflect the influence of heavy consuming demand and the mounting costs of manufacture. The sold ahead condition of output and the absence of inventories have made buying difficult. The largest producer will advance prices ½c. per pound on October 1.

Sulphuric—Situation showed no material change at the end of the month. Consuming demand was steady with a tendency to expand, particularly for export. Stocks, while not excessive, have been sufficiently large to meet requirements on a reasonably prompt basis so far as domestic consumers were concerned.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—Production of sulphuric acid has proceeded on a normal basis, with perhaps some further stiffening in prices of materials and possibly some lessening in the supply of these items, but with the ceiling unchanged. Output in regarded as adequate for requirements of the government, along with the needs of the industries that require acid in their operations, and activities continue minus strikes and other disturbances, mainly because the running of plants progresses with a minimum number of workers and almost entirely automatical. Any controversies that may arise are mostly over freight rates in making shipments to plants. With one of the local installations out of commission, any deficiency is readily taken up by others, so that requirements are constantly met, with production proceeding smoothly, with any failure due to a breakdown in equipment relatively easy to remedy, and with the most prolonged interruption chargeable to the collapse of a roof.

MCA Issues Caustic Soda, Phenol Manuals

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association is issuing a newly-revised Manual Sheet TC-3, covering the unloading of unlined, lined and specially insulated tankcars containing liquid caustic soda or caustic potash, and Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-4 on phenol.

The caustic soda manual covers the subjects of car handling precautions, steaming, sampling, unloading, materials and equipment, delivery lines, service and first aid treatment. The phenol manual sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of phenol, usual shipping containers and methods for unloading and emptying, container storing and handling, requirements for caution labels and recommended personal protective equipment.

The manuals may be obtained by writing the association at 608 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C., and enclosing 15 cents for the one on caustic soda and 20 cents for that on phenol.

Trade Briefs

Nartin Toscan Bennett, consulting engineer, has opened an office in the Edmonds building, 917 Fifteenth street, N.W., Washington, D. C., for the practice of general industrial engineering with special facilities for foreign developments.

E. A. Tice has joined the corrosion engineering section of the Development and Research Division of the International Nickel Company, New York. He was previously associated with Bethehem Steel Company in its Research department as an engineer in the field of corrosion.

Industrial Applications

—Continued from page 7

fuel for automobile engines in block-testing and running-in operations.

Brewing—Fuel for depitching burners, keg-branding irons.

Ceramic—Fuel for china kilns, testing furnaces.

Chemical—Hydrogen source (by decomposition) in making synthetic ammonia.

Hydrogen sulphide source in making sulphuric acid.

Source of butane (normal), carbon monoxide (by decomposition), ethane, helium, heptanes, hexanes, isobutane, isopentane, methane, pentane (normal), propane.

Starting point in making butadiene (through normal butane), butylene (thence to butylphenol, butadiene, and other products), carbon black, ethylene (thence to ethyl alcohol, ethyl chloride, ethylbenzene, ethylene dichloride, ethylenechlorhydrin, ethyleneglycol and derivatives, and other products), formaldehyde, methanol, methyl chloride, pentylene, propylene (thence to isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and other products).

Explosives—Hexane and heptane source in making benzene (converted to phenol and so to picric acid and to ammonium picrate), toluene (converted to TNT and DNT).

Hydrogen source (by decomposition) in making synthetic ammonia (used in making (1) nitric acid, (2) ammonium nitrate, (3) ammonium picrate).

Hydrogen sulphide source in making sulphuric acid.

Methane source in making tetranitromethane (too unstable to use).

Propane source in making synthetic glycerin (converted to trinitroglycerine).

Food—Fuel in bakery plant equipment, canning plant equipment, coffee roasters, confectionery apparatus, cooking equipment in homes, hotels, restaurants, roadstands; dairy equipment, peanut roasters, ripening heaters for bananas and other fruits.

Fuel—Fuel for battery and radiator torches, bench furnaces, burners of various types, such as (ring burners, bar burners, jet burners, ribbon burners, cluster burners, furnace burners, furnace kindlers), industrial or domestic heating where dust and dirt incidental to the use of coal is not desirable or cold-storage lacks available space or must be avoided for various reasons, internal-combustion power equipment operating mostly on full throttle, waterheaters of various kinds.

Glass—Fuel for burners, furnaces, glassworking machinery.

Hospitals—Fuel for bandage incinerators, coffee urns, constant-burning devices, diet kitchen equipment, hotplates, main kitchen equipment, steam-tables, sterilizers, stoves.

Laboratory—Fuel for burners, hotplates, water stills, flashpoint testers, sterilizers, ovens, and other heating and heated equipment in laboratories.

Laundering—Fuel for dryers, irons, mangles, pressing machines, small steam boilers.

Mechanical—Fuel for stationary engines connected direct to generators as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units, stationary engines running compressors, lighting units, pumps.

Metallurgical—Fuel for blow torches, brazing torches, crucible furnaces, cutting torches, enameling ovens, japanning ovens, lead-melting pots, preheating torches, welding torches.

Gaseous fuel in annealing processes, carburizing processes, heat-treating processes.

Miscellaneous—Fuel for barber shop equipment, beauty-shop equipment, cleaning, pressing, and tailoring equipment, dental equipment, doctor's office equipment, household incinerators, illuminating equipment, such as household lights, gas floodlights.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Fuel for varnish kettles.

Petroleum—Fuel for stationary engines running pumps on pipelines, compressors, lighting units or connected direct to generators as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

Raw material in making high-octane blends for aviation fuels, iso-octane.

Repressuring agent for petroleum wells (after they have ceased gushing).

Source of casinghead gasoline (which is largely used to mix with "cracked gasoline" deficient in low-boiling constituents).

Standby gas for fuel purposes.

Pharmaceutical—Starting point in making anesthetics, such as cyclopropane, ethylene.

Plastics—Starting point in making formaldehyde.

Printing—Fuel for gluepots, intertype burners, linotype burners, monotype burners, typemetal melting pots.

Railroading—Fuel for brazing torches, buffet stoves, building heating, cutting equipment, gas refrigerators, gas service in restaurants and lunchrooms, soldering torches, stationary engines operating electric generators, air compressors, waterpumps, shop shafting.

Refractory—Fuel for furnaces and kilns.

Refrigeration—Fuel in gas refrigerators.

Rubber—Butane (normal) source in making butadiene (buna-S type rubber, buna-N, or perbunan rubber).

Fuel for burners for cleaning tire molds, vulcanizing equipment.

Hexane source in making styrene (buna-S type rubber).

Hydrogen sulphide source in making thiokol.

Isobutane source in making butyl rubber.

Starting point in making acetylene (through propane or butane for neoprene-type rubber) and ethylene for thiokol-type rubber.

Synthetic Fiber—Starting point in making acetylene (through butane or propane) for making nylon.

Textile—Fuel in calendering, drying, and singeing processes.

Utilities—Enrichener for manufactured gas

Fuel and illuminant for distribution to household and industrial customers and for boiler installations, stationary engines connected direct to generators, running compressors, lighting units, or operating as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

Standby gas for peak loads.

Tri-isopropanolamine Palmitate

Chemical — Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Cosmetic—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified cosmetic preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Claimed to be slightly superior as an emulsifying agent to the corresponding triethanolamine salt, also to be powerful emulsifier for fats, oils, waxes.

Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified boring, drilling, sulphonated, and wire-drawing oils; emulsified fat-splitting preparations, fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, greasing and lubricating compositions, preparations of natural or synthetic waxes; emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Leather—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified hide-softening, dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions, and fat-liquoring baths.

Miscellaneous — Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified automobile and furniture polishes, greasing and water proofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as dispersing agent in making waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Paper—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles and for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard, and waxing compositions in emulsified form.

Petroleum—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified mineral oils, kerosene and naphtha emulsions, soluble greases in emulsified form, solubilized emulsified oils and distillates, various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils.

Soap—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified detergents, hand-cleansing compositions, textile soaps.

Textile — Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified coating, sizing, washing, waterproofing, waxing, and wool-degreasing compositions; emulsified baths for degumming, boiling-off, and soaking silks; oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

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P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 5

really climbing. Industrial supply items show general but small increases. Prices in Canada show a gradual increase in line with wage increases. Ceilings are still in effect and are generally holding. Consumer items are being held at previous levels, but industrial buyers find prices are gradually going higher, especially for mechanical equipment and supplies.

Inventories

Some slight improvement in the inventory situation is reported over a month ago. A small percentage report an increase in inventory, while the number reporting lower inventories has decreased.

In general, buyers would like a sixty-day supply, but apparently it is impossible to obtain this overall goal.

Among the hard-to-secure items are insulated wire and cable, motors, steel, copper, lead, cotton webbing and textiles, coal, petroleum, coke, nails, and lumber.

Buyers are reluctant to extend inventories from here on, and are taking into account a 26 percent composite advance on raw materials and a composite 60 percent advance on supply and repair materials in the cost of present inventories over prewar prices.

With the increased volume of business, inventories of production materials have naturally increased, but it is pertinent to mention that, with increased unit prices, the dollar inventory increase may not proportionately reflect an increased materials inventory.

Inventories are badly unbalanced. Some minor items, such as pipe-fittings and electrical fittings, are on a hand-to-mouth basis; while more costly items have been built up to several months' requirements. This unbalanced supply condition is causing work in process to pile up in many plants, and to show up in the inventory figures.

West coast buyers indicate little change in the general inventory pattern. The situation is practically the same throughout the country.

All buyers are of the opinion that inventories should be very carefully watched. They believe that many outstanding orders may never be filled.

Buying Policy

Industrial buyers have not yet reached a position where any very definite buying policy can be stated.

Buying is from hand-to-mouth basis to coverage extending beyond a year's time on very scarce items.

Buying policy continues to be based upon general availability, and there is no indication from this standpoint that we are entering a buyers' market.

Buying is not tuned to a rigid policy, as it is often a question of getting materials and supplies needed without too long a wait.

Specific Commodity Changes

Changes in the commodity supply situation continue and must be watched closely if production delays are to be avoided. Many products which were reasonably plentiful during the past few years are now becoming very tight. The decontrol of many items by OPA adds to the changes taking place in commodity prices.

Prices have increased substantially for paper, metal, wood, and textile containers, and the trend continues upward. Glass containers remain substantially at the 1940 prices.

Fireclay and silica refractories have increased approximately 7 percent.

Higher prices are reported for pig-iron. Brass ingots are reported up ¼ cent per pound. Cast-iron scrap is up $5 per ton.

Cotton thread and bags are higher due to cotton prices.

Crude castor oil and sulphonated products are tight due to strikes at the processors' plants. Linseed oil is unobtainable due to limited inventories of flaxseed and an unrealistic price ceiling. Acetone, caustic soda, soda ash, chlorine, bicarbonate of soda, and rock salt are among the commodities which have increased in price or on which increases are soon expected.

All office supply items are reported 10 percent to 15 percent higher. This includes such items as desks, chairs, and steel filing equipment.

The price of sugar is expected to increase; very little Cuban sugar is being imported.

Power transformers are up 5 percent; porcelain insulators, 10 percent; and sisal rope, 15 percent; electrical switches, 10 percent to 19 percent, effective September 1.

Quicksilver is reported lower in price. Platinum is up appreciably.

Black and galvanized pipe and fittings are somewhat easier. Lumber and building materials are still not available in good grades or quantities.

In general, all fabricated products are reported 10 percent to 20 percent higher in recent months, largely due to increases in raw materials and labor costs.

Reports from the West coast indicate small increases in the cost of practically all commodities. Wood pulp is reported up 10 percent. Textiles are up about 20 percent, with further increases expected. Cornstarch is up 2 percent. Some electrical items are up 11 percent to 19 percent. Bone coal has increased 10 percent. Brass products, manila rope, and belting are up 6½ percent to 13 percent. Newsprint is up $7 per ton. Fuel oil is up 15 cents per barrel. A further increase in the price of wire nails is reported, and hard wall plaster also advanced. Increases are expected on cement. Paper cups are reported up 15 percent. Film and allied products are up from 12 percent to 15 percent, and the cost of printing is increasing from 10 percent to 15 percent.

Canadian buyers report that brick for construction has advanced in price, and that consumers' goods not held by price ceilings are higher. Higher prices are definitely certain on all dried fruits, following the lead of the U.S.A.

Nails, apparently, are nonexistent. Fatty oils are very scarce. Soda has become unobtainable due to strikes, which will have a widespread effect on glass and many other industries.

Employment

There appears to be little change in the employment situation over the last forty-five days. Most buyers report their positions are about the same, and only one indicates employment lower than previously reported. However, the number reporting gains in employment figures dropped somewhat from our last report.

Early in the year male help was reported available in certain sections. Now both male and female help are reported as being very scarce. Apparently, the demand for labor is not yet satisfied.

The lack of housing facilities is a contributing factor, particularly in the Middlewest and East.

In the Chicago area, employment appears to be more steady than in the past few months. The lack of materials, however, has necessitated some layoffs.

In spite of the many large and prolonged strikes, there seem to be more jobs open than personnel to fill them.

On the West coast, the labor situation is reported more critical than any time during the past year. There appears to be a great scarcity of female help. While in some areas employment is greater, the increase generally is not reflected in production figures due largely to the lackadaisical attitude of employees. In the Northwest, unskilled labor is becoming more available; skilled workers are very scarce. A general slowdown of workers is prevalent.

The overall employment picture in Canada is better, in spite of the general strike situation. In the strike areas, many strikers are finding jobs elsewhere, either temporarily or permanently.

In general, the only unemployed seem to be those on holiday or those refusing to work.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

Obituaries

Ralph B. McKinney

Ralph B. McKinney, general manager of the paper makers chemical department and member of the board of directors of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died in Wilmington, September 21, after an

Ralph B. McKinney

illness of two weeks. He was fifty-eight years old.

Associated with Hercules since its organization in 1913, Mr. McKinney was named manager of the purchasing department in 1922. He was appointed assistant to the general manager of the explosives department in 1929 and three years later was named director of purchases.

In 1937 Mr. McKinney transferred to the paper makers chemical department and was named assistant general manager in 1942. He advanced to general manager the following year and was elected to the board of directors in January, 1945.

H. Henry Bertram

H. Henry Bertram, president of A. P. Babcock Company, perfumes manufacturer, New York and Rutherford, N. J., died at his summer home at Spring Valley, N. Y., September 24, after an illness of six months. He was sixty years old.

Mr. Bertram became associated with the firm as secretary-treasurer in 1910 and was elected president in 1922. He is a former president and a former secretary-treasurer of the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles.

Dr. Robert E. Rose

Dr. Robert E. Rose, director of the dyestuffs technical laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., from 1921 until his retirement in 1944, died in San Mateo, Cal., September 23. He was sixty-seven years old. Dr. Rose started with du Pont in 1917 as an organic chemist.

He is a former president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and a director of the Textile Foundation, the American Chemical Society and the U. S. Institute of Textile Research.

William L. Schroeder

William L. Schroeder, associated with the Atlantic branch sales staff of the National Lead Company, New York, died September 21. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Schroeder started working with the branch in 1918 as a white lead salesman and for the past twenty-eight years has covered a sales territory in Long Island.

Cecil B. Stott

Cecil B. Stott, associated with the Atlantic branch sales force of the National Lead Company, New York, died in Long Island, N. Y., September 20. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Stott joined the branch in 1912, working in the cartage department of the Harlem warehouse, and later advancing to stock supervisor at that point. In 1925 he was transferred to the sales staff and assigned to Long Island.

High Fanning, manufacturers' representative, with offices in New York, died recently. He was fifty-five years of age. Surviving is his wife.

George A. Rogers, head of the architectural department of Benjamin Moore & Co., paint manufacturer, New York, died October 21 on the street near his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Rogers formerly had been with the Glidden Company, New York.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Up

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in July, as compared with June. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	July, 1946	June, 1946	May, 1946
Chemical and allied products	$44.65	$43.96	$43.31
Ammunition	42.65	42.16	40.67
Chemicals	52.30	50.60	50.29
Cottonseed oil	29.65	29.43	29.78
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	38.42	38.26	38.13
Explosives, safety fuses	47.96	48.53	46.71
Fertilizers	34.20	32.58	31.74
Paints and varnishes	46.62	47.10	45.94
Petroleum refining	57.02	56.46	56.49
Rayon, allied products	41.08	40.09	40.43
Soaps	47.08	47.60	46.01

Rockwell New Chief Of Hercules PMC

Reginald Rockwell has been appointed general manager of the Paper Makers Chemical Department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. He succeeds the late Ralph B. McKinney, to whom he had been assistant.

Mr. Rockwell is a native of Nova Scotia, educated at Pictou Academy and Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he got a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. He was in the Canadian airforce in World War I. Starting with the Hercules company in 1922 as a draftsman at the Brunswick, Ga., naval stores plant, he later become assistant superintendent at Hattiesburg, Miss., and in 1938 he was made assistant superintendent at Brunswick, Ga. He was manager there when the exigencies of the second war took him to the Hercules-operated TNT plant of the Army Ordnance Division at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Rockwell became assistant general manager of the PMC department in February, 1944.

Commercial Solvents Buys Dixie Works

The Dixie Ordnance Works, Sterlington, La., operated during the war by the Commercial Solvents Corporation for the production of anhydrous ammonia from natural gas, has been purchased by the company from the War Assets Administration. In addition to the production of ammonia, which the company says should be available for sale before the year's end, the plant is expected to become a source of raw materials for the other chemicals.

C. C. Boardman will be resident manager of the new plant; J. E. Wheeler will be plant manager; J. R. Troeltzsch will be production superintendent; A. P. Kimmig, office manager, and Olin Manhart, plant engineer.

Commercial Solvents also announced that William D. Tichnor, jr., formerly assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales, has been appointed manager of the company's export division.

Allocation Illegal

—Continued from page 3

(malted grains and syrups); 72 (fish and shell fish); 124 (linseed oil inventories); 131 (distribution of direct consumption sugar); 141 (grains); 144 (wheat and flour); 145 (distribution of grain); 146 (green coffee); 147 (barley).

CPA orders M-228(b) (low-cost clothing); directive 1 to PR 33 (lumber, hardwood, flooring, millwork); directive 1-A to PR 33 (softwood, plywood); M-38 (lead); M-43 (tin); M-47 (burlap); M-81 (cans); M-84 (manilla and aguave fibers); M-310 (hides); L-354 (lead chemicals); L-355 (ethyl fluid).

Solid Fuels Administration regulations 32 (bituminous coal shipments to the Great Lakes); and 38 (distribution of anthracite).

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Ink Makers Meeting

—Continued from page 7

United States today. He deplored America's failure to spring back to peacetime living standard and expressed the belief that "you cannot legislate and you cannot donate a better standard to a people." The people have to work for it, he added.

Conditions existing after previous wars seemed unsurmountable, he said, but they were adjusted and our nation was able to go back to a peacetime level. He added that despite the gloomy outlook at present, he was sure that the United States will be successful in adjusting its own affairs so that it again can devote all its energies and attention to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

Prospects in Pigment Output

The dashed hopes of pigment manufacturers, that a return to normal supply and consumption could be effected by the end of the war was discussed by M. B. Doty, supervisor of the dry color plant of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland. He said that prospects for increased availability of pigments are gloomy because of the shortages of raw materials, principally coaltar derivitives, lead products, auxiliary chemicals, and the shortage of labor and limited processing capacity.

Mr. Doty revealed production figures released by the tariff commission and the Department of Commerce which indicated that production of many types of pigments came back to prewar levels during 1945, and in some instances sizable increase in output was obtained. In general, however, supply of nearly all pigments is still far short of meeting demand for them, he said, because of the continued widespread increase in the use of color coupled with a large unfilled backlog of civilian requirements and an extremely heavy export demand.

Very few of the samples of foreign pigments have compared favorable with the quality of the standards in this country, Mr. Doty said, this being especially true in the case of most of the new types of colors such as molybdate orange, hansa yellow and phthalocyanine blue.

Pellet Black for Ink

The advantages of using pulverized pellet black for printing ink, rather than the standard ink black, were summarized by Clinton A. Carlton, manager of the development department of J. M. Huber, Inc. He listed them as follows:

Lower initial cost of the black (.325c. per pound);

Lower freight rate (.25c. per pound at Eastern Seaboard);

Less loss (2 percent) of black in handling;

A much cleaner plant;

A blacker ink without increase in viscosity;

A lower viscosity ink at equal carbon content;

A standard viscosity ink at equal carbon content;

Equal or slightly superior color at equal carbon content;

Less thixotrophy and more workable ink;

Less contamination, particularly freedom from paper fiber from bags.

Linseed Developments

In a discussion of printing ink oils Dr. S. O. Sorensen, technical director of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, presented the background as to what was being done to further the production of flaxseed as one of the important ingredients going into the production of products manufactured by association members.

Dr. Sorensen touched on the work being done by the Flax Institute of the United States and various agricultural colleges, and said that they are cooperating in the development of new strains and varieties of flax pointing to higher yields, higher oil contents and oils of superior drying characteristics. He added that there are now strains of flax under development that will have iodine values registering well over 180 to 185, compared with 173 to 176 of the last few years.

A flax development committee of the institute will spend $100,000 this year on educational work in the flax areas, according to Dr. Sorensen. He said that if the committee achieves its goal of greatly increased production of the flax crop, ink makers will have sufficient linseed oil to take care of all production needs.

Dr. Sorensen concluded by relating the work done by his company in furthering the research of the institute, and told of new materials, made available by the cutback in the synthetic rubber program, which are being investigated and which are opening up a new field of oil technology.

Rubber Resins for Ink

Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, vice-president in charge of research and development for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, revealed the research that had been conducted in the company's 'Pliolite' resins, and the expanded uses that had been found for the new types developed.

He said that inks based on 'Pliolite' are now available which will dry in seconds and yet will not set up or dry upon the applicator rolls even if left unused for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. They give hard, scuff-resistant surfaces, he said, and can be made in a variety of colors. He added that the use of such inks in magazine printing may make unnecessary the expensive drying equipment now required for the rapid printing of weekly or news periodicals.

Dr. Dinsmore said that another recent development, Pliolite S-5, is attracting interest in the ink field, particularly rotogravure, where strong solvents are no disadvantage but continued solution avoids any deposit in the etchings. It has promise also, he said, for printing transparent films and for silk screen printing.

Paper and Ink Research

Dr. F. H. Frost, research director of the S. D. Warren Company, presented a strong plea for cooperative research between paper and ink manufacturers on the grounds that better products can be made from combined resources than from the resources of a single industry alone. He praised the research being done by both industries but deplored the tendency to work independently of each other.

Dr. Frost urged that research men in ink who are thoroughly familiar with ink production and the lithographer's problems and paper research men thoroughly familiar with paper production and the lithographer's problems form a close working alliance after an ideal specification has been set up, not for ink and not for paper, but for paper and ink.

It might be that the two industries' research foundations can take the lead in bringing the two groups together, he added, but the work must be done by qualified research men from both industries.

Printing Ink Resins

Dr. Werner R. Husen, technical director of sales for the Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., presented a color movie dealing with the production and special application of printing ink resins to overprint varnishes and gloss inks.

The film opened with an explanation of the construction and manufacturing details of a resin kettle, but the major portion of it was devoted to the important resin constants, which are color, melting point, acid value, viscosity and solubility.

Dr. Husen concluded his amplifying remarks by touching on new, hard, synthetic resins for the ink industry. He said that the resin manufacturer realizes more than ever that the problems of the ink maker require his particular attention. Continued research, with special application to the individual problems of the ink manufacturer, he said, will undoubtedly result in more tailor-made resins for the various ink types, which in turn means improved ink for the consumer.

Trade Briefs

J. E. Fifield, formerly with the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory and the American Brake Shoe Company, has joined the development and research division of the International Nickel Company. His offices will be at the New England technical section of the division, Hartford, Conn.

United States Rubber Company has acquired the outstanding common stock of Dispersions Process, Inc., and will combine its work in the development and sales of dispersions of rubber, reclaimed rubber and plastics with the latex activities of the Naugatuck, Conn., chemical division.

Johns-Manville Forms Six Operating Depts.

Lewis H. Brown, formerly president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, who recently was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer, announces a reorganization of the company into six major operating divisions.

Lewis H. Brown

The division will administer production and sales under the following classifications: — industrial products; building products; celite; asbestos fibers; Canadian products, and international operations.

In the recent reorganization of the official family, R. W. Lea, formerly executive vice-president, succeeded Mr. Brown; John P. Syme was elected vice-president and assistant to the chairman of the board, and Alvin Brown was named a director and vice-president for finance.

American Chemical

—Continued from page 7

American section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Dr. H. F. Johnstone, of the University of Illinois, was chosen vice-chairman of the industrial and engineering division, and Dr. William A. Pardee, of the Gulf Research and Development Company, Pittsburgh, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The division will hold its thirteenth chemical engineering symposium, on the subject of distillation, at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research in Pittsburgh on December 30 and 31, Mr. Curtis announced. Dr. Joseph C. Elgin, of Princeton University, is chairman of the committee arranging the symposium, at which fifteen papers reporting on outstanding developments in the field of distillation during the last several years will be read. Dr. Manson Benedict, of the Kellex Corporation, New York, will be the principal speaker at a dinner to be held in connection with the symposium on the evening of December 30.

Cleveland

To encourage wider study of chemical science as a preparation for life in the atomic age, the Cleveland section of the society is inaugurating this year an annual prize competition in creative chemistry for high school students of the Cleveland area.

A $100 government bond will be awarded to the winner of the seven-county competition, who will be chosen on a basis of originality and creative ability in constructing a model or miniature of a chemical process, reaction or principle, or of chemical equipment, apparatus or machinery, or of atomic or molecular structures. Prizes also will be given to the nine other students whose models are adjudged next best.

New peacetime applications of atomic energy, new uses for plastics, and new ways of employing chemistry in the home or on the farm are among the subjects for models suggested by the contest committee, of which H. S. Sherman, of Lakewood, Ohio, a member of the chemical staff of the Sherwin-Williams Company, is chairman.

The complete list of subjects for models suggested by the contest committee follows:—New ways of demonstrating chemical laws and theories; modification of existing processes or equipment; new uses for plastics or other materials; extraction of useful materials from waste, weeds or minerals; new ways to illustrate nuclear fission; new peacetime applications of nuclear energy; new applications for the graphite or other fission piles; on-the-spot tests for suitability of air, food and water at the beach, picnic site or camp, or in mines, public buildings or factories; original ideas for testing materials and equipment for special uses; new applications of chemistry in the home, in the yard or on the farm—projects in chemurgy; commercial production of new compounds; new methods with new instruments.

Penn. Salt Names New Market Research Head

George T. Collins, formerly assistant manager of the market research department, has been named manager of the department by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Prior to joining the firm in 1943 as a chemical engineer in market research, Mr. Collins was with the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Alexander Tops CSA Golf Play

Charles Alexander, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., won the Chemists' Club Cup at the final golf tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held at Plaindome, L. I. The cup is signatory of the championship of the association. R. L. Hutchins, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation won the president's cup. Among other prize winners were, Fred Hentz,. of Harshaw Chemical Company; William Mullen, of Joseph Turner & Co.; B. T. Bush, sr., of Bush Aromatics, Inc.; E. J. Maguire, of Grasselli Chemical Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; B. T. Bush, jr.. of Bush Aromatics, Inc.; Frank Fanning; J. E. Spencer, of the Harshaw Chemical Company; J. Robert Fisher, of the Fisher Chemical Company; Herman Schulman, of Washine-National-Sands, Inc.; J. H. Stephenson, of Aromatics Products, Inc.; George F. Smith, and H. L. Simons, of Harold L. Simons, Inc.

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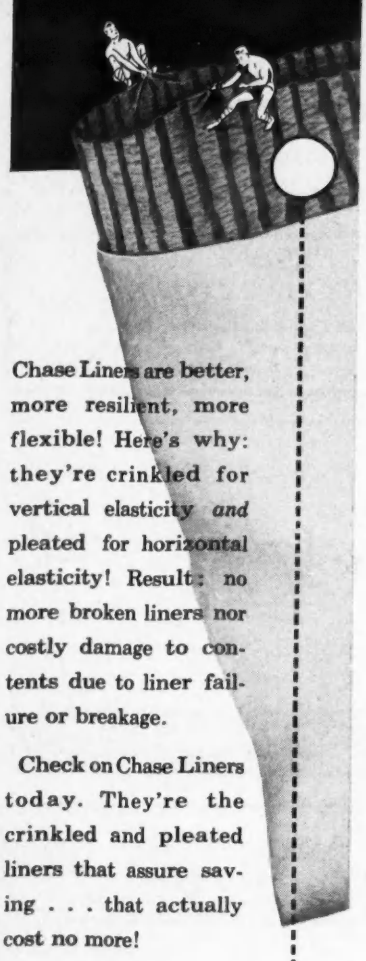

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German Research

—Continued from page 7

should be accompanied by money order or check, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Chemicals Manufacture

Chemical formulas and detailed information on the manufacture of inorganic and organic chemicals at the I. G. Farben-industrie plant at Leverkusen, Germany, are contained in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

Prepared for the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee by L. C. Turnock and F. R. Lowdermilk, the 87-page report describes industrial uses for the wide variety of organic and inorganic chemicals produced at Leverkuson, as well as manufacturing methods, unit costs, and power requirements for production. Numerous flow sheets are included.

The inorganic chemical compounds and processes discussed in the report include barium compounds; carbon and chlorinated carbon compounds; ceramic colors and fluxes; activated charcoal; chlorine; sodium hydroxide and hydrogen; chromium compounds; chromizing of steel surfaces; fluorine and fluorine compounds; hydrazine hydrate; hydrogen chloride; lithopone; oxygen; sodium compounds; sulphur-chlorine compounds; titanium compounds; vanadium pentoxide; zinc compounds, and zirconium compounds.

The organic chemicals described in the report are: phenol; diphenyl; diisocyanates; tanning agents; amines; chlorinated hydrocarbons; piperidine; rubber accelerators; rubber antioxidants, and resins.

Orders for the report (PB-6687; photostat, $6; microfilm, $1) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Carbon Monoxide Utilization

German experiments in the utilization of carbon monoxide for the synthesis of acrylic acid, carboxylic acid, hydroquinone from acetylene, and as a reagent with hydrocarbonyls are described in a report released today by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

Prepared for the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee, the report is a translation of a lecture delivered in April, 1945, by the German chemist, Dr. W. Reppe of Ludwigshafen.

In the first series of experiments described, mixtures of acetylene and carbon monoxide were combined with nickel or nickel carbonyl as catalysts. In the presence of water, acrylic acid was formed. Alcohols, amines, mercaptans or acids, used in place of water, produced esters, amides, thioesters and anhydrides respectively. By this process, it is reported that nickel carbonyl can be simply, inexpensively and continuously regenerated in a specially designed tower.

Extending the experiments, it was found that olefines combined with carbon monoxide and water produced aldehydes which could be reduced to alcohols, useful as detergents. Similar reactions were reported with derivatives of the olefines, resulting in dicarboxylic acids, good as intermediates for polamides, alkyd resins and plasticizers. Butadiene, submitted to this reaction, gave a series of mono- and di-carboxylic acids. Aliphatic and cyclic ethers, which react with metal carbonyls, also produced carboxylic acids, but in this type of reaction it was necessary to add a halogen simultaneously. This method is visualized as the cheapest and simplest means for producing adipic acid.

Preparation of iron, nickel and cobalt hydrocarbonyls and their influence on the reaction of olefines with carbon monoxide and water also are discussed in the report. Experiments indicate that ethylene, carbon monoxide and water in the presence of nickel carbonyl as catalyst produce propionic acid. If iron hydrocarbonyl is used as catalyst, n-propanol is formed.

The last experiment described in the report was an attempt to synthesize unsaturated alcohols by submitting acetylene to the carbon monoxide-water reaction in the presence of hydrocarbonyls. The result, surprisingly, was hydroquinone. Preliminary evidence indicates that there are many other possibilities for using acetylene in this manner, according to Dr. Reppe.

Orders for the report (Recent Advances in the Chemistry of Carbon Monoxide; PB-27713; photostat, $2, microfilm, $1) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Textile Institute Names Dillon Research Director

Dr. John H. Dillon has been appointed research director of Textile Research Institute and the Textile Foundation, it was announced recently. Dr. Dillon was formerly assistant director of research of the chemical and physical research laboratories of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Celanese Names Bogardus Rayon Div. Sales Head

E. H. Bogardus has been named sales manager of the rayon division of Celanese Corporation of America. He takes up his new duties immediately. Mr. Bogardus joined the Tubize Rayon Corporation in 1925 in a sales capacity. Prior to that he was with Wellington Sears & Co. and William Whitman Company.

Rayon Corp. Names Kline Executive Vice-President

Hayden B. Kline, research chemist and vice-president of Industrial Rayon Corporation, New York, since 1930, has been named to the newly-created post of executive vice-president and has been elected to the executive committee.

N.Y. Textile Chemists To Meet October 18

The first 1946-47 season meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at the Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., October 18.. Papers and a discussion of dyeing and printing will constitute the technical session following dinner.

Dyeing of mixed fabrics will be discussed by Weldon G. Helmus, of the Fair Lawn Finishing Company, Fair Lawn, N. J., and printing will be discussed by George A. Northup, jr., of Waldrich Company, Delawanna, N. J. Dinner will be served at 7:30.

The other 1946 meeting will be held on November 22, while the section will meet in 1947 on January 31, March 7 and May 2.

Morrison Rejoins Calco

Roland C. Morrison, recently released from the Navy, has returned to the Calco Chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., and has been named the division's New England representative calling on the textile dyeing and printing industries.

Trade Briefs

United States Artifax Corporation has been organized in the Bronx, N. Y., to deal in leathers, plastics, and paper products.

General Aniline & Film Corporation's first post-war addition to its Rensselaer, N. Y., plant will be completed this month. The addition will provide additional facilities to dry and pre-crush dyestuffs.

D. E. Sturm, credit manager of the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J., since 1940, has been made assistant treasurer of the corporation. In this new capacity Sturm will assist Weir Mitchell, treasurer.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in sizing materials improved last week under increased supplies, especially of cornstarch and dextrin. Corn processors were reported in a position to book a larger volume of business for prompt and forward requirements at fractionally reduced prices. Steady improvement in the production has practically eliminated the recent heavy backlog of orders. An active inquiry continued for potato starch, but with the production sold up for prompt and nearby delivery, sellers were offering less freely at current quotations, which were sharply lower than a month ago. Reports from Brazil stated that the embargo on shipments of tapioca flour was partially modified to allow the clearance of supplies which were booked for shipment early in August. Export embargo, however continued in effect for prompt and forward shipments. The decline in prices for corn and potato starches has caused buyers to show less interest in tapioca flour.

With tanners practically out of the market, trading was conspicuous by its absence last week. Continued shortage of hides has brought the tanning industry to a critical state. Diminishing supplies of domestic hides and the lack of improvement in the import hide situation have created a serious threat to the industry, it was stated. Curtailment of leather products already has taken place and unless more hides become available to tanners, the output will decline further and plants which are operated on part time basis, will be forced to shut down completely, it was reported in the trade.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor oil, sulphonated, 4c. to 6½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cornstarch, 30c. per 100 lbs.
Dextrin, corn, 30c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.0	296.1	296.2	298.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Alumina, Acetate—Steady movement was reported for prompt needs. Supplies were light with prices firm at current quotations. Withdrawals against orders were in good request.

Bichromates—Although tanning operations have been curtailed, the demand for bichromates on former contracts continued to absorb the bulk of the production. Resale supplies were scarce. Demand for export was active. Market was firm at ceilings.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Trading was restricted to moderate quantities for actual needs. Supplies on the spot were adequate to meet requirements. Quotations were unchanged. Arrivals totaled 25 bags at New York last week.

Cochineal—Limited quantities on the spot were firmly held at former levels. Inquiry for replacements was reported, with offerings from Peru scarce. Trading was quiet.

Sulphonated Oils—Owing to the advance of castor oil ceilings, prices of sulphonated were increased from 4c. to 6c. per pound, according to grade. Supplies of castor oil were scarce and prices were merely nominal.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Curtailed production continued to delay deliveries and also restricted available supplies. Buying interest was active. Prices were strong and unchanged.

Albumen, Egg—Trading was light with buying interest active. Supplies were well held at current levels. Egg production in 1947 will be 6 to 9 percent lower than in 1946, but egg supplies will be less than the production because the January 1, 1947, prospective carryover of shell and frozen eggs will be about 60,000,000 dozen, shell-egg equivalent larger than January 1, 1946, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Dextrin, Corn—Increased production has improved the supply situation. Market was easier and prices were reduced 30c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Demand against contracts continued active and new business also was reported in good volume.

Egg, Yolk—Consuming inquiry was fairly active. Supplies were reported light and firmly held at the recent advance. Trading was moderate, with offerings limited.

Sago Flour—Arrivals from Singapor last week were reported at 3,710 bags, and were delivered on previous orders. Spot supplies were nominal at 10c. to 12c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Lower costs and increased supplies of corn resulted in the reduction of 30c. per 100 pounds, all grades, last week. The situation has improved and processors were reported practically caught up with their backlog of orders. Production continued at capacity—85 percent government quota. Demand was reported active and sizable orders were booked to prompt and nearby delivery. Visible corn supply decreased 1,382,000 bushels for the week ended September 21, and totaled 6,162,000 bushels compared with 4,390,000 bushels, a year ago.

Starch, Potato—Demand continued active for prompt and nearby shipment and as a result, production has been sold up. Offerings were limited and the market was steady. Carlots were quoted at 7.35c. to 7½c. per pound, New York basis, depending upon delivery, and less than carlots ranged up to 8¼c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Rice—Imports totaled 2,000 bags at New York from Brazil for delivery against former contracts. Spot market was entirely nominal owing to the lack of supplies.

Tapioca Flour—Reports from Brazil indicated that the embargo on shipments were modified so that shipments booked early in August were granted export licenses. The embargo was still in effect on forward shipments and the market continued nominal. Consuming inquiry was reported active. Quotations for shipments ranging from 5¾c. to 11c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil as to quality. Arrivals totaled 29,540 bags at New York last week from Brazil and were delivered on prior orders.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Business was reported inactive. Offerings for shipment were named at current levels. Inquiry from tanners continued quiet.

Mangrove Bark—Arrivals totaled 2,090 bags at New York and were consigned on previous orders. Trading lacked improvement and the market remains entirely nominal.

Myrobalans—In view of the lack of improvement, the market was dull and featureless. Shipments were offered at former levels, with tanners showing little interest.

Quebracho Extract—Trading continued at a standstill, with importers awaiting details concerning the handling of sales of this product through Argentine government agencies. Inquiry was keen, with importers unable to offer for shipment. Arrivals totaled 1,050 bags at New York last week, and consigned against orders.

Tara Powder—Demand was fairly active for shipment, with sellers quoting above import ceilings. Supplies at primary centers were reported light and closely held.

Valonia — Increased offerings at lower prices has not improved trading. Tanners were out of the market in view of the scarcity of hides and skins. Quotations were nominal for beards at $75 per ton and cups and beards at $55 per ton ex dock, for prompt shipment.

Wattle Extract—Arrivals of bark were reported at 2,020 bales and 3,015 bags of extract at New York last week for delivery on prior contracts. Inquiry was fairly active, but business was held up by the forthcoming announcement of the adjustment of OPA import ceilings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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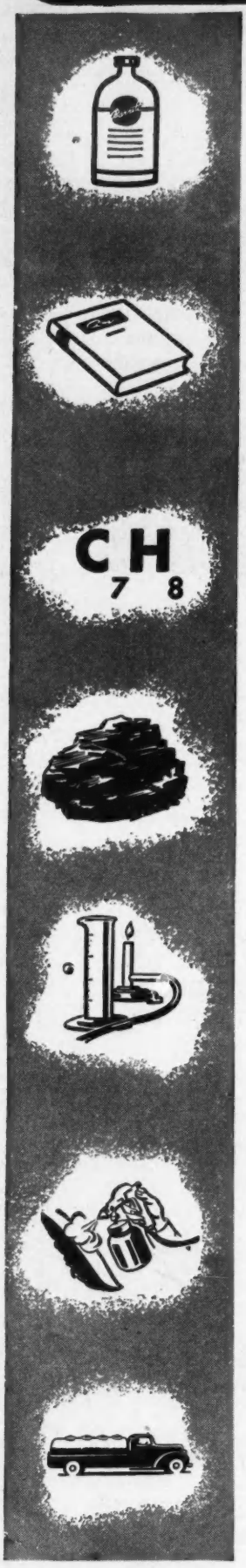
ALBUMENS

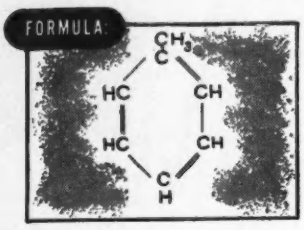
TOLUOL



DEFINITION: The coal-tar product toluol, also called toluene and methylbenzene, is an aromatic hydrocarbon.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1838 by Pelletier and Walter in the condensation products from the manufacture of rosin-gas, and was called "retinaphtha." Afterwards Deville obtained it by destructive distillation of tolu balsam. The name toluol (toluene) was given to it by Berzelius. Mansfield found it in coal-tar.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Toluol is a normal constituent of the light oil recovered in the distillation (coking) of coal. This source of toluol has, in peace times, been sufficient to meet civilian requirements.

CHARACTERISTICS: Colorless mobile liquid boiling at 110.6°C/760mm., having a density of 0.8812 at 4°C, and solidifying at −95° C. Insoluble in water, dissolves readily in alcohol or ether.

USES: Starting point in manufacture of dyestuff intermediates and medicinals. Diluent for lacquers and solvent for synthetic enamels.

GRADES: Nitration toluol; specific gravity .869-.873; boiling range 1°C including 110.6°C. Industrial pure toluol; specific gravity .864-.874; boiling range 2°C including 110.6°C. Approximate weight per gallon—7.24 lbs. Shipped in returnable 50-gallon drums, non-returnable 50-gallon steel barrels, tank cars, and by tank trucks in areas surrounding many industrial centers.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals

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Barrett

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ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations last week registered 90.4 percent, which is the highest rate recorded for the postwar period. The previous high level was 90.3 percent, established during the week ending August 13. While indications point to a larger production of coke, there has been no appreciable easement in the supply of coal chemicals. Mounting costs of coal, labor and transportation have been reflected in higher prices being named by some producers. The products affected have included alphapicoline, cresol, orthocresol, naphthalene, phenol, pyridin and taracid oil. These higher prices were not suggestive of freer offerings. Production in most instances is under contract and from present appearances there is not much sign of easement for the last quarter. Stocks of benzol at present appear sufficient to meet normal demands. There is not enough creosote, cresylic acid or naphthalene to cover current requirements promptly. Government stocks of toluol have been practically assimilated while the xylol market has held a fair degree of balance over the entire month.

Phthalic anhydride was definitely short of demand, with the largest single producer still strikebound. Orthodichlorobenzene was exceedingly short, with demand heavy and producers experiencing difficulty in securing chlorine. Dyestuff output continues to be regulated by the availability of basic products. Export demand remained active and unsatisfied.

Steel operations for the week beginning September 23 were scheduled at 90.4 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 89.1 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 89.4 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,593,200 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,570,300 tons last week and 1,531,200 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce and refer to tar distillates unless otherwise stated.

Basic Products

Benzol—Continued about in balance for normal requirements, although it was reported that some heavy business has not been entirely satisfied. Production of the motor grade in July was the lowest for the first seven months. The total registered 502,580 gallons, compared with 707,589 gallons in June and a high of 1,064,619 gallons in January. Production of other grades was 1,381,563 gallons, against 2,064,339 gallons in the preceding month.

Creosote Oil—Production in July amounted to 8,623,813 gallons, compared with 8,178,030 gallons in June. Production is heavily sold ahead for wood processing with no evidence of any relaxation in consuming demand. Importations during the first six months of this year amounted to 257,000 gallons.

Cresol—While some producers have not changed their prices on U.S.P., others have named 12¾c. a pound for carlots in drums.

Cresylic Acid—Short and firm, with some suppliers refusing to shade 90c. a gallon for contracts covering carlots in drums, works. The market position has remained exceedingly tight throughout the past month. Importations from January through June were 1,392,000 gallons.

Naphthalene—Higher prices are named by some producers, while others have not altered their views for either the crude or refined grades. Demand has continued heavy for both varieties with stocks short. Buying interest in refined was said to show a slight tapering off, but not enough to have any influence on the market. Production of crude in July was 17,505,571 pounds, against 11,094,356 pounds in June. Output of refined was 7,372,423 pounds in July and 6,999,214 pounds in June.

Phenol—Higher prices were named in some producing quarters, but not in others. The range for tanks is from 9¾c. to 10½c., works, for 82 to 92 percent, and from 9½c. to 11½c. for U.S.P. July production of technical and U.S.P. was 13,492,879 pounds, against 18,322,061 pounds in June.

Pyridin—Steady demand and short stocks, combined with higher producing costs have caused some producers to advance prices 15 percent above former levels. There has been a severe shortage of the grades essential to the production of pharmaceuticals throughout the month.

Toluol—According to trade reports, the government surplus that flooded the market earlier in the year has been about assimilated. Prompt shipments have remained available without evidence of pressure from over supply. Production, aside from coke-oven material, amounted to 1,050,287 gallons in July against 1,426,686 gallons in June.

Xylol—Some varieties were reported tight in the eastern area but the overall supply situation has kept well in balance with demand during the past month.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Buying interest appeared a little more active with the supply situation somewhat tighter in cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone. It was stated that under normal conditions, inquiries could be easily covered but the current stringency in phenol has slowed down production. Enough benzol has been available for hydrogenation to keep cyclohexane in a fair degree of balance.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—September has occasioned no appreciable improvement in buying conditions. It is stated that the major part of production has been channeled to the dyestuff industry and that very little material has been available for other uses.

Cleve's—Essential requirements of regular consumers have been covered and this movement has accounted for about all of current production.

Fumaric—Production has been under pressure for prompt shipments all month with stocks short of demand. The call from the synthetic resin and protective coating industries has shown no sign of relaxation.

Gamma—Stocks short and without indication of expansion at present. Shipments confined mostly to manufacturers of dyestuffs.

Fumaric—Production reported heavily sold over the last quarter mostly for use in synthetic resins. Market position definitely tight.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil—Improvement in benzol stocks was reflected in July production of anilin when the largest total for the first seven months was established. Output registered 8,213,302 pounds, compared with 6,988,678 pounds in June and a previous high of 7,070,695 pounds recorded in January. Consuming demand last week

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Benzoyl chloride, 4½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.2	128.2	128.2	127.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Sept. 20 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,026,000
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,568,000
Benzol	gals.	3,348,000
Coaltar	gals.	12,420,000
Creosote oil	gals.	691,200
Naphthalene	lbs.	16,416,000
Phenol	lbs.	194,400
Toluol	gals.	669,600
Xylol	gals.	151,200

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Toluol

nitration grade * industrial grade

K KOPPERS

uses: LACQUERS VARNISHES
ENAMELS QUICK DRYING CEMENTS
ROTOGRAVURE INKS
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was active and was sufficient to prevent stock accumulations. There was also considerable inquiry for export waiting to be satisfied.

Benzoyl Chloride — Higher prices have been named for this material. The lowest figure heard was 25c. a pound, with a range upward to 28c., depending upon the seller and quantity. The supply was tight with little stock available for prompt shipment.

Metaparacresol — Production was higher in July, with a total of 536,301 pounds. June output was 134,701 pounds and the highest of the year was recorded in April at 748,565 pounds. Current stocks are definitely low, owing to the pressure of consuming demand.

Orthodichlorobenzene — Stocks are exceedingly short at present with the market firm. Heavy demand for solvent, insecticide and various other uses, combined with the stringency in chlorine, has made it impossible for producers to meet contract schedules promptly.

Orthometaparacresol — July output established a new high record for the first seven months of the year. Production registered 1,063,308 pounds, compared with 587,268 pounds in the preceding month. No easement in buying conditions were noted last week.

Phthalic Anhydride—While all the material possible has been shipped for use in synthetic resins, plasticizers and other uses, demand appears to be getting farther ahead of supply. The largest single producer has remained strike-bound while inquiry has been steadily mounting. The market situation was definitely tight at the close of the month.

Coaltar Colors

Shortage of basic materials has slowed down progress in expanding output of dyestuffs. Active inquiry for home use has exceeded production of many varieties and, while a heavy demand has prevailed for export, the tight inventory situation has severely restricted actual business. Production of C.I. 202 chrome black R in July was the lowest for any of the first seven months. The total registered 85,196 pounds, compared with 134,572 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 197,525 pounds established in May. Production of C.I. 581 direct black in July was 739,370 pounds, against 770,968 pounds in June and a high of 959,592 pounds in March. Exports of dyes during the first six months of this year totaled 20,899,000 pounds, of which sulphur black and synthetic indigo accounted for 7,036,000 pounds. Aside from these two dyes, India was the largest buyer, followed by Canada and China.

W.E.Major Industries Formed in Los Angeles

W. E. Major Industries has been organized in Los Angeles to act as manufacturers' agent and broker. The company is exclusive agent for the Growers Chemical Supply Company, the Wilson Chemical Company, and for coaltar chemicals produced by the iron and steel division of Kaiser Company. It is also non-exclusive agent for the Union Oil Company of California, and for the coaltar products of the Geneva Steel Company, Geneva, Utah.

Mr. Major formerly was west coast manager for the General Chemical Company and for the past three and one-half years has been devoting his time to establishing a chemical division for the Union Oil Company of California.

Trade Briefs

L. E. Ransom Company, importer and manufacturer of dyestuff, New York, last week completed its fifty-fifth year in business.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Donald Deskey Associates to act as consultant industrial designers on product development and packaging.

Calgon, Inc., manufacturing chemist, Pittsburgh, recently announced that John Wesley Kline had joined its research staff to specialize in fundamentals of detergency, and that George L. Illig, a chemical engineer, recently discharged from the Army, has been appointed to concentrate on process development.

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CRUDE HEAVY SOLVENT NAPHTHA

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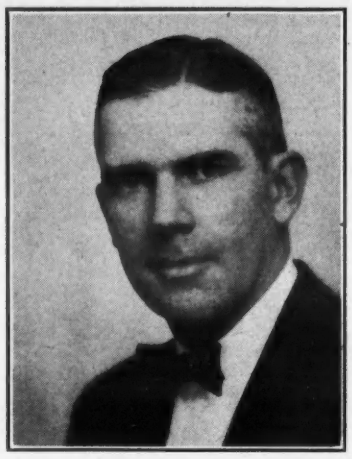
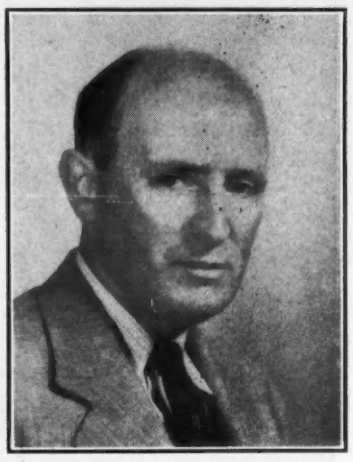
To Direct Dyestuffs Output and Chambers Works





Dr. Samuel Lenher, manager of the Chambers Works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will become director of manufacture for the dyestuffs division of the company on October 1, and will be succeeded as manager of the Chambers Works by W. C. Brothers, assistant manager. Associated with the du Pont Company since 1929, Dr. Lenher has been Chambers Works manager since November 1, 1945. His new post is a recently-created one in the organic chemicals department.

Du Pont Shifts Staff Of Ammonia Dept.

Appointment of R. C. Weigel as assistant sales manager of the standard products section of the ammonia department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and selection of George J. Courtney to succeed him as manager of the Philadelphia branch office, has been announced by the company. Mr. Weigel succeeds Louis G. Seebach, who recently was appointed sales manager of the section, replacing Ewing Hymers, retired.

Mr. Weigel, who has been in ammonia sales since 1934, was named assistant branch office sales manager in Philadelphia in 1944 and sales manager the following year. Mr. Courtney joined du Pont in 1938 and was a district sales manager in the anti-freeze section from 1944 until early this year when he became assistant Philadelphia branch office manager.

Canada to Continue Calgary Ammonium Nitrate Output

The production of ammonium nitrate undertaken during the war by the Alberta Nitrogen Products, Ltd., Calgary, Canada, will be continued for at least two years to meet the demand for this material from the fertilizer industry, according to the Department of Commerce. It also was announced that a sulphuric acid plant at Valleyfield, Quebec has been sold by the Canadian government to a Montreal chemical company for $700,000 Canadian money.

Trade Briefs

California Union Oil Company has started large scale oil explorations on Washington's Olympic Peninsula.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has issued a six-page pamphlet describing a new, selective weed-killer for types of broad-leaf weed.

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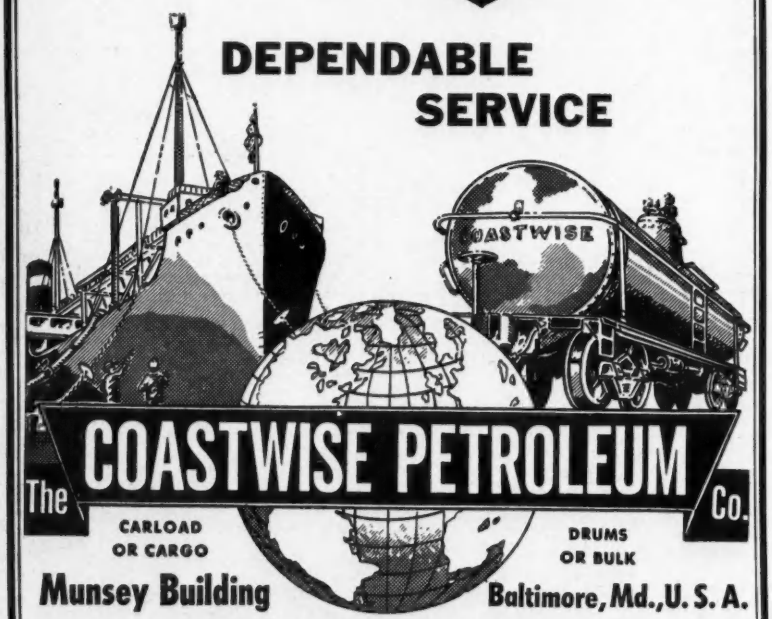

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Agricultural Chemicals

Although September has been tagged as one of the off months in agricultural chemicals, the demand has averaged above normal. Activity was confined chiefly to the basic chemicals essential for mixing fertilizer. Shipments of ammonia sulphate, potash and superphosphate have moved in good volume while the possibilities of a more severe boxcar shortage during the last quarter has stimulated pressure for prompt deliveries in order to avoid transportation bottlenecks. Trading in the smaller organics, including dried blood, bone meal and tankage, was severely restricted on account of short stocks and the exceedingly low level of packinghouse production. Castor pomace output has recovered through the settlement of labor difficulties which kept two of the major producers strike-bound for several weeks. Trading in fish scrap was irregular. Some sales were reported while the price ceilings were off, but business decreased sharply when ceilings were restored. Sales, however, were not for fertilizer use.

According to the American Food Council, the production goal for the 1946-47 program includes 200,000 tons of nitrogen solutions, 68,530 tons of nitrogen compounds and 169,650 tons of ammonia nitrate.

June exports of nitrogenous fertilizer, particularly ammonia nitrate, were below the monthly average prevailing since the end of the war. The principal recipients of the nitrate were France, Italy, Netherlands and China. However, foreign shipments of ammonia sulphate and nitrate of soda showed substantial increases in June.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Demand from large mixers has continued active with production moving on a steady basis. It is stated that output has remained at a level sufficient to permit prompt shipments and that the current movement is up to schedule. The production goal this year is 143,500 tons against 170,150 tons last year of which 149,200 tons were delivered.

Castor Pomace—Restoration of production has not been reflected in increased offerings. It is stated that output is being shipped against old contracts where shipments fell behind schedules during the recent strike. No easement in stocks is expected until these existing contracts are evened off. Although the time is indefinite, there is a feeling that an advance in prices is possible in view of the sharp upward revision in the market for castor beans. There is an active inquiry for castor pomace in this area and in New England, where it is used quite extensively in the Connecticut Valley for tobacco cultivation.

Cyanamide — Importations from Canada last year (July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946) were 30,000 tons. The production program this year is placed at 23,982 tons, according to AFC.

Soda Nitrate—Firm and moving at former prices. Stringency in soda ash has made it difficult to increase domestic production. Imported is being loaded at Chile and material is afloat while stocks at distributing points have been kept at a level to meet current demand. Total imports for the 1945-1946 fertilizer year were 615,343 tons, compared with 938,258 tons in the preceding year.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—While some delays are being experienced in shipments, producers are making every effort to meet the active demand. According to trade reports, necessary materials for repair and expansion work are being received slowly at the mines, but there are possibilities of gradual expansion in output. June exports amounted to 2,475 tons, compared with 3,490 tons for the same month in 1945. Florida land pebble was shipped to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and Mexico. Sweden was the only recipient of high grade hard rock.

Superphosphate — Buying interest continued active with sales reported at former price levels. Mixers are calling for prompt shipments and the movement from acidulators has remained steady. Production, while heavy, has been regulated by the availability of basic materials. Exports of 6,063 tons of concentrated were recorded in June all to Yugoslavia and China.

Potashes

Inquiry from fertilizer mixers has continued active and above current production. While the movement is under government regulation, CPA states that only about 60 percent of the requests for period 8 will be met. The increase in the available supply for agriculture may be somewhat greater than indicated because of the smaller requirements for the chemical industry and for export use. Established fertilizer firms are expected to receive about the same quantities as in the previous year with new consumers getting any stocks that may be obtainable from a slight increase in production. Transportation outlook is not favorable at present and this has stimulated buying interest for prompt shipments. Mixers are endeavoring to avoid a boxcar bottleneck if possible.

Insecticides

Production of DDT in July was placed at 3,573,122 pounds by the Tariff Commission. This compares with 3,542,015 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 4,139,852 pounds in April. It is stated that the backlog of orders in this material will cover output for the remainder of the year. Nicotine insecticides have closed the season in very short supply. Exports of nicotine sulphate for the first six months of this year were 84,000 pounds. Canada, Australia and France received the major part of shipments. Mexico has been granted a subsidy for the importation of a total not exceeding 500 metric tons of copper oxychloride from the United States. The cost of this material is limited to $354.94 per ton and the subsidy payment to $71 per ton. Importations must be complete by the end of this year.

In Guatemala approximately 30 metric tons of dried pyrethrum flowers are ready for shipment to United States markets. Exporters are awaiting the outcome of a request to the local steamship companies for the establishment of a special rate on this product. If favorable shipping rates are obtained and prices remain at present levels, 50 tons may be exported by the end of 1946. Should this year's sales prove profitable, growers state they may produce 100 tons of pyrethrum in 1947.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Steady mine production has kept an ample supply of stocks available. Consuming demand is active and fully up to seasonal expectations. Consumers appear to be increasing inventories in view of the uncertainty surrounding the boxcar situation. Pyrites continued firm with regular consumers taking shipments in seasonal volume.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Sept. 27.—Trading in agricultural chemicals remained practically at a standstill. Supplies in this area are shorter than they have ever been. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia nitrate—$65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia phosphate—$52.80 per ton for 16/20 grade and $62.70 for 11/48 delivered at production plant. Ammonia sulphate—$38 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis. Bone meal—$45 to $48.50 for steamed variety. Fish meal—$77.50 per ton in cars for 67 percent protein California meal, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2 merchandising.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72. 1	72.1	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The price feature last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was the sharp decline in all tartar products. The reductions in tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Rochelle salt, Seidlitz mixture and tartar emetic, ranged from a high of 8c to a low of 3c., according to the article affected. The declines were in line with the fall in prices for raw material over a substantial period of time.

The New York market was in somewhat less muddled condition as regarded strikes by truckers and maritime workers. At least, some of them went back to work and others seemed to have reduced their picketing in some measure. But the situation was still cloudy and a return to normal movement of merchandise must await the future.

During the past week a report concerning July production of synthetic organic chemicals was received. The data was supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Based on the data submitted, July vs. June production figures showed an increase in the instances of butyl alcohol, dibutyl alcohol, dibutyl phthalate, ethyl acetate, ethyl ethers, formaldehyde, natural and synthetic methanol, penicillin, and thiamine hydrochloride. Production was less in acetone, acetylsalicylic acid, and ergosterol. No production data was reported on acetanilide, niacin, niacinamide, and riboflavin, all of which are usually reported monthly.

The Office of Price Administration removed milk sugar from price control, effective September 24. The decontrol order specified milk sugar used for industrial purposes, but said nothing regarding the price position of U.S.P. material. However, leading producers failed to advance their price on any variety, though they indicated that such a movement may take place within a moderate length of time. With milk prices decontrolled, it became impossible to support price control on lactose.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced

Acid, tartaric, domestic, 8c. per lb.
Cream of tartar, domestic, 6c. per lb.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Rochelle salt, 4c. per lb.
Seidlitz mixture, 3c. per lb.
Tartar emetic, technical, 4c. per lb.
U.S.P., 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
218.1	219.4	219.5	204.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetanilide—The latest release on production as compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission fails to include figures covering this item.

Acetone—July production was reported at 24,666,012 pounds, comparing with the June output of 27,756,869 pounds, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Ascorbic — July production was larger than that in June. The total was 60,160 pounds, compared with June at 53,198 pounds. The figures are those of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Acetlysallcylic — Production declined in July to reach the total of 572,337 pounds as compared with June output at 676,315 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Tartaric—The domestic producers reduced quotations 8c. per pound, quite the most extensive price reduction for longer than memory. It is in line with the lower prices paid for raw material over a long period of time. In quantities of 10,000 pounds, one shipment, the price became 54½c. per pound. In smaller lots, 55c. to 55½c. prevailed according to packing in barrels or kegs. An arrival of 500 kegs from Genoa, Italy, was noted.

Alcohol, Butyl—According to the latest figures compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission, July production gained over that in June. It totaled 8,303,378 pounds, compared with June at 7,340,500 pounds.

Aloe — The market tended to be more competitive but open break of prices in favor of buyers has yet to develop. The available supply has improved substantially.

Ammonia Benzoate — The market was firm and not well stocked with unsold merchandise because of the insufficient volume of production at this time. The undertone continued to be very firm.

Ammonia Chloride—The seasonal improvement in sales of U.S.P. material has been moderate in size but fully sufficient to maintain a market of very firm undertones in the presence of little competition.

Amyl Acetate—Still in short supply and likely to remain when the current volume of demand is considered and the limited amount of material left for open market trading after engagements have been met

Argols—The market displayed reasonable stability at the low of a long extended decline in prices. However, it may well be that values abroad will go still lower. Prices on all derived products were reduced last week. Arrivals totaled 1,692 bags from Bordeaux and Tunis.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—Metal and salts held to firm prices and demand proved excellent throughout the past week. There is no true surplus of either but the pressing needs of buyers are being covered.

Caffeine—Were it not for the fact that American companies are producing Brazil, the chances are that a more than acute shortage of caffeine would prevail. At the very best, the supply was moderate and absorbed promptly as it became available by import or domestic manufacture.

Camphor—Either there is no request for higher prices on synthetic camphor before the Office of Price Administration, or OPA is very slow to relieve the maufacturers of synthetic material from the added cost of production incident to the rise in turpentine prices. Agents of the producers have said they did not know that the producers had actually acted for relief.

Castor Oil—Higher prices are now in effect and all the trade has to do is get enough of the higher cost castor beans to catch up on back orders and get into a prompt delivery position—and that is quite a task. Production is underway again and if the beans can be brought to the shipment ports in the required amount, eventually a market improvement is the market is likely. Importations of castor beans totaled 26,995 bags, or 4,049,250 pounds. This brought the total since January 1 to 953,826 bags or 143,073,900 pounds. The total a year ago for the corresponding period of time was 209,158,040 pounds.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c. drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c., No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Codliver Oil—Arrivals during the past week totaled 279 drums and 3 casks from St. Johns, Newfoundland. The market was seasonally active and probably can absorb all the oil importers can obtain. Reserves in this country are substantial.

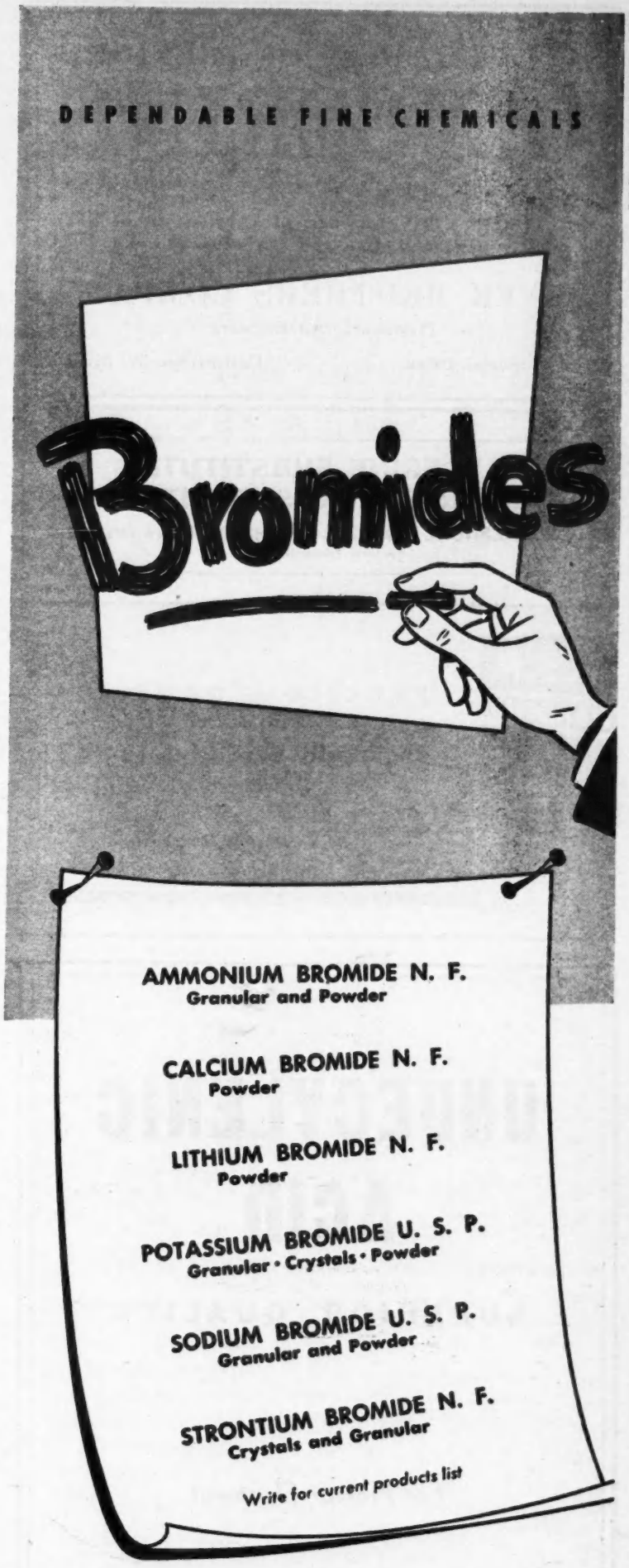
Corn Syrup—All reports point to a bumper crop of corn but how much will be diverted to domestic manufacturers of derived products and how much be sent abroad to succor those who in many instances do not look upon us too kindly is an uncertain question.

Cream of Tartar—At last, the prices for domestic cream of tartar have been reduced, the decline being 6c. per pound to establish the market at 45½c. per pound in lots of 5,000 pounds, one shipment, and at 46c. to 46½c. in smaller quantities. The decline reflected the at present substantially lower cost of production.

Creosote—Seasonal request has continued to look up and the gain in activity found the market exceptionally firm in undertone and clear of any disturbing competition between sellers. Stocks were only fair.

Dibutyl Phthalate—According to the most recent report of the U. S. Tariff Commission, production in July gained over that in June, reaching a total of 1,118,944 pounds as compared

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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Ergosterol — Production in July dropped to 1,650,400 million units, comparing with June output at 2,365,912 million units. The figures are those of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Production of 85 percent material in July totaled 9,877,090 pounds, against June output at 6,542,137 pounds. The sharp rise in manufacture was reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Ether—Output of technical and U.S.P. ethyl ethers in July increased to the total figure of 3,448,050 pounds. In June, the production was reported at 3,236,276 pounds. Figures are from the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde — Greater availability of raw material brought a rise in production in July. The total of 38,094,994 pounds was reached, which compared with June output at 30,602,848 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—Demand was very active. It took the total of offered domestic production and scoured the four corners of the world to get the needed stocks, particularly for the manufacture of synthetic resins the demand for which outruns supply by a wide margin. During the past week, 20 drums reached here from Rotterdam, Holland.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars; 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—Buyers consider the markets on spot as being too high and sellers indicated that it would be difficult to get more than $8 per pound on a large quantity since the market would certainly be competitive. During the past week, arrivals totaled 165 cases from Santos, Brazil. Little activity prevailed locally.

Methanol—Production of both natural and synthetic methanol increased in July over June, according to the latest report of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The July output was:—natural, 1,326,050 pounds, against June output at 1,315,384 pounds; synthetic, 44,841,123 pounds, compared with June output at 39,030,932 pounds.

Milk Sugar—Effective September 24 last, the Office of Price Administration removed this article from price control. But to this writing, one of the leading producers has not taken the step of raising prices but such a movement appears likely to happen in the future. The OPA order specified "milk sugar when used for industrial purposes" as removed from control. OPA said nothing about decontrolling prices on U.S.P. lactose in its formal notice. Lack of price control on milk influenced OPA to take its action.

Niacin and Niacinamide—The U. S. Tariff Commission report on July production of synthetic organic chemicals failed to include the output of these two vitamins.

Penicillin—Production rose in July to 2,292,287 million units from June output of 2,170,748 million units.

Potash Bromide—Very firm. Moving in good volume with prices reported to be steady. Deliveries are on a fairly attractive basis.

Potash Carbonate — U.S.P. goods were called for in routine fashion. Immediate requirements of consumers made the bulk of demand but the movement into consumption added to the general firmness of the market.

Potash Citrate—Requirements of manufacturing consumers were well cared for and volume compared well with the normal total of transactions. Prices were very steady.

Potash Glycerophosphate — The article is relatively scarce. Production is hampered by the insufficient supply of glycerin now available and the situation in that respect tends to tighten.

Quicksilver—Holding very steady at the recent decline to $95 per flask. No further imports from Europe were noted last week.

San Francisco—Quicksilver prices took a rise here last week. Producers were quoting metal between $96 and $98 per flask, f.o.b. this city. However, little spot metal was available.

Riboflavin—The latest report of the U. S. Tariff Commission of synthetic organic chemicals failed to include any data on this vitamin.

Rochelle Salt—Producers of this article reduced prices 4c. per pound, thus reflecting a lessened cost of production based on declines in raw material prices. In lots of 5,000 pounds, one shipment, the new price is 34½c. per pound; smaller quantities, 35c.

Seidlitz Mixture—Production costs were lower and domestic producers reduced quotations 3c. per pound to reflect that situation. In lots of 5,000 pounds, one shipment, the new price is 27¾c. per pound; smaller quantities, 28¼c.

Tartar Emetic—Technical and U.S.P. goods were reduced 4c. per pound to a basis in line with the fall in raw material costs. In barrels and kegs, the new price is 44c. per pound. Packed in drums, the item now commands 44½c. to 47c., according to quantity. U.S.P. goods were 5c. above this schedule.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—According to the latest data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission, July production of this vitamin rose over that in June. July output totaled 13,831 pounds, in contrast with the June manufacture of 7,563 pounds.

FWDA Reelects All Officers

John A. Crozier was reelected president of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association at the recent meeting held at the Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Other officers, all reelected, are:—Vice-president, Oscar J. Schmitz, Snowden-Mize Drug Company, Atchison, Kans.; treasurer, George A. Raab, Providence Wholesale Drug Company, Providence, R. I., and executive secretary, Ray C. Schlotterer.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of retail directors of wholesale member houses during the meeting:—

We approve the promotion of trademarked merchandise in the stores of association members.

We approve having individual association wholesalers conduct well organizd promotions sponsored by a representative group of members of the various association companies.

We request that manufacturers make available to association members merchandise simultaneously with all other outlets.

We heartily endorse the restrictive measures pertaining to control and distribution of barbiturates.

We approve the abolition of the 20 percent cosmetics tax.

We approve the efforts of Commander Paul Briggs, director of the pharmacy service in the Veterans Administration, in his splendid work for the advancement of pharmacy.

NWDA Aids Druggists Compete with Supermarts

In a move designed to counteract mounting competition to retail drug stores from so-called supermarkets and other sources, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has started mailing to all active members and to deans of accredited schools of pharmacies a "Teachers' Manual for Drug Store Management." It is part of our over-all program to strengthen retail drug outlets and the general supply line of health products from manufacturer to consumer.

The manual was prepared for the association by Herman C. Nolen and Harold H. Maynard, professor of marketing, College of Commerce and Administration, Ohio State University, in collaboration with Edward E. Garrison, assistant professor of marketing, University of Tennessee and coordinator of distributive education, Knoxville, Tenn. It is to be used in conjunction with "Drug Store Management," written by the same authors in 1941, the fifth printing of which recently came off the presses.

Trade Briefs

Drug Products, Inc., New York, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution.

Tramp Products Corporation, New York, has been established to deal in cosmetics.

V & A Products Company, Inc., has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., to deal in flavoring extracts.

Greater New York Safety Council will offer a free course in industrial safety beginning October 15 in the Pennsylvania hotel.

S. deWitt Clough, chairman of the board of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has been elected a director of Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Commerce Dept. Names Two Regional Directors

OPD Washington Bureau

Louis L. Horch has been appointed regional director of the Department of Commerce in New York City, and Clarence P. Persons has been named regional director in Atlanta, Ga.

The New York office covers the states of New York and New Jersey, with district offices in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. The Atlanta region covers Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and eastern Tennessee, with offices in Birmingham, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charlotte, Chattanooga, Jackson, Charleston and Miami.

Mr. Horch was formerly director of the requirements and supply division's New York field office and Mr. Persons formerly was regional manager of the Atlanta office.

Brazilian Medicinal Plants Booklet Issued

The Brazilian government trade bureaus of New York and Ottawa, Canada, have joined in publishing a new booklet entitled "Medicinal and Useful Plants in Brazil." It summarizes the characteristics and uses of sixty of Brazil's principal medicinal plants, and also briefly names and describes 125 more lesser known varieties. This data is supplemented by the names and addresses of 47 Brazilian exporters of medicinal leaves, roots and herbs, which serve as a basis for further inquiry or trade.

The publication focuses attention on Brazil's wealth of plants of therapeutic value and suggests that her pharmaceutical industry, already well advanced, is a promising field for foreign investment.

Drug Surplus Sale Scheduled by WAA

Priority holders and commercial buyers may purchase surplus surgical, hospital and dental supplies, drugs, laboratory reagents and culture media at a $500,000 fixed price sale, the War Assets Administration has announced. Orders must be placed by October 19. Further information may be obtained from the WAA office at 70 Pine Street, New York City.

Field Gets Fine Chemicals Div. Post

John A. Field has been named technical representative for the fine chemicals division of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York. Associated with the company since 1936, Mr. Field has been on leave at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's Office of Rubber Reserve.

Phila. Drug Exchange Plans Outing Oct. 8

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual fall outing October 8 at Cedarbrook Country Club. J. M. Rosenberger, of the Philadelphia office of Merck & Co., is in charge of reservations.

Norwich Pharmacal Starts Building-Plant Addition

The Norwich Pharmacal Company has started construction on the first two units in a long-term building program which ultimately will give the company more than 650,000 square feet in a single, integrated plant in Norwich, N. Y.

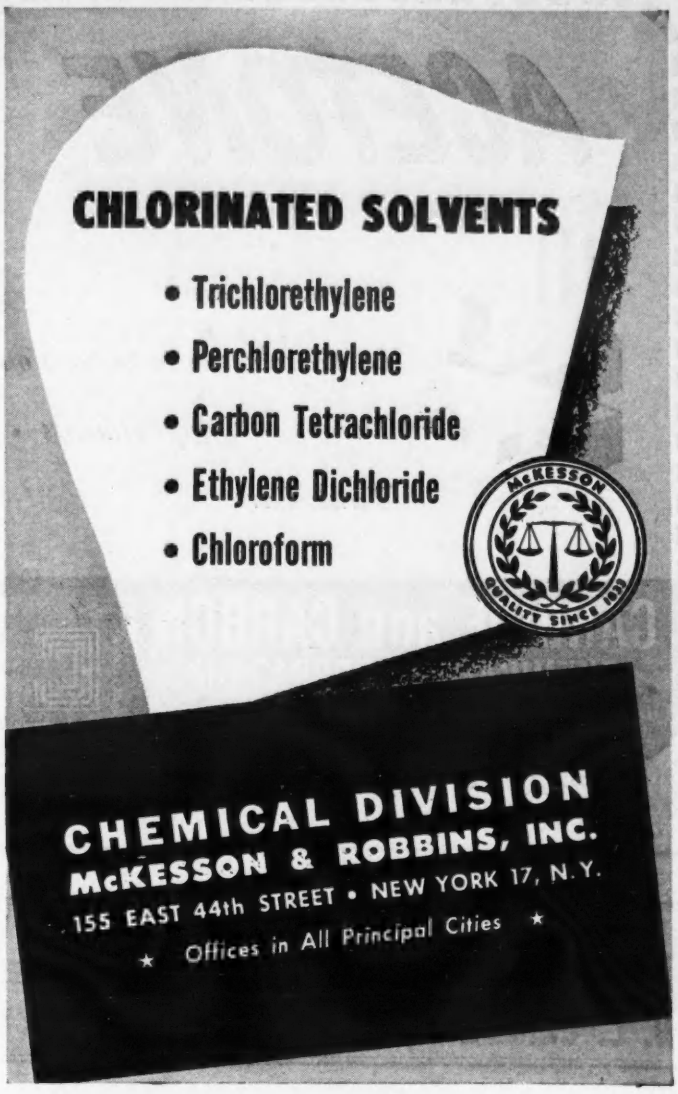
Trade Briefs

Paul Louis Besson has been appointed chief of operations for Air France in North America.

Warren-Teed Products Company, pharmaceuticals, Columbus, Ohio, has opened a New York office.

Sinclair Pharmacal Company stockholders at a special meeting elected Donald W. Sinclair president.

Tiffany Chemical Corporation has been organized in New York City to deal in chemicals and pharmaceuticals.



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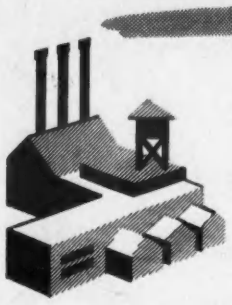

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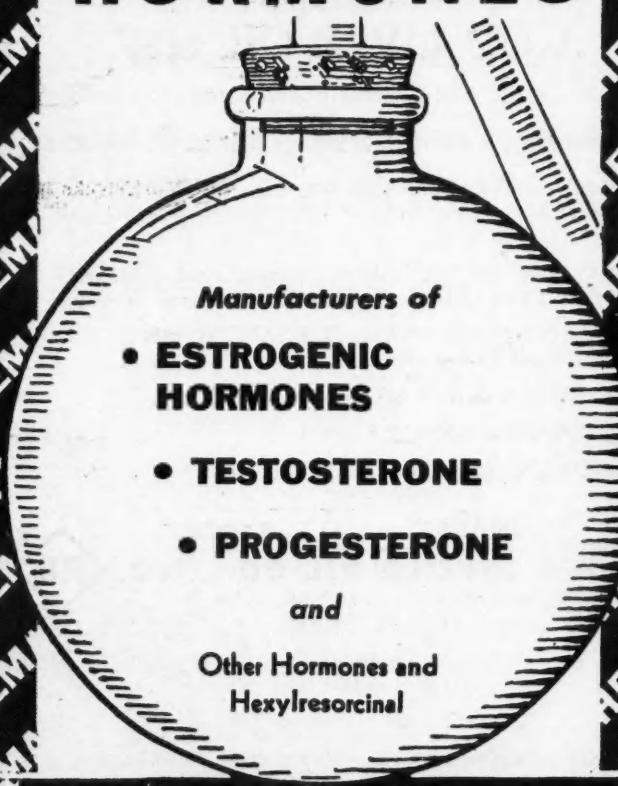

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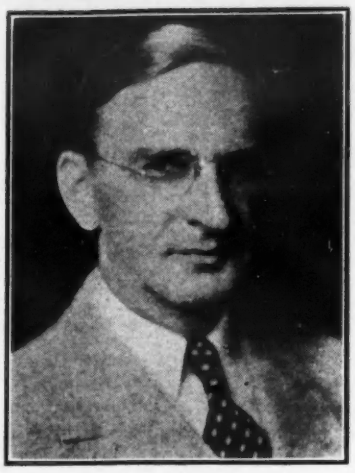
NWDA Meeting

—Continued from page 7

"astronomical values obtained in the retail illicit traffic," H. J. Anslinger, Federal Commissioner of Narcotics warned the meeting.

Commissioner Anslinger reported a number of wholesalers had resisted the bureau's recommendations for adequate protection and have invariably been robbed.

Commissioner Anslinger said the bureau intends in the near future to



J. D. Crump
Control Board Head

initiate changes in the reporting of narcotics sales to retailers, physicians and other registrants of the consuming group. The changes he explained, are expected to reduce clerical work materially. He suggested that the new system would prove a welcome change to the reporting wholesaler.

Volume to Continue

Present indications are that the drug industry, which has trebled in volume during the past five years, will "continue to enjoy unprecedented business for some time to come," Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the association told the meeting.

Credit Situation

Contrary to gloomy predictions made by wholesalers at the beginning of the year that a slump in business and collections was inevitable, credit managers report their receivables in better shape than at any time in the history of the drug business, Peter F. Buchert, of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., and chairman of the committee on credits and collections of the association, reported.

Mr. Buchert's report concluded with a proposal that university colleges and pharmacy schools be asked to include accounting and merchandising in their pharmaceutical courses so that "graduates in pharmacy should have some knowledge of business conduct in addition to their professional knowledge."

Manufacturers Report

A program of understanding to correct unsound practices in the drug field and to improve relations between manufacturer and wholesaler was presented by Stanley I. Clark, vice-president and general sales manager of the Bayer Company Division of Sterling Drug Inc., who was reporting as chairman of the manufacturers' committee.

Mr. Clark said that it was the intention of the committee to ascertain —first, what trade practices the active and associate members consider unsound and, second, what suggestions the active and associate members have for correcting these unsound practices.

Mr. Clark reported that questionnaires had been sent out to all NWDA members and the results classified under two headings—operative problems and policy problems. Under the first category, wholesalers listed four overall complaints, and three major differences were reported under the heading of policy.

Tackling the wholesalers first, he said:—

In order of their importance, as determined by the frequency with which they were mentioned, these can be classified as transportation and delivery; cartoning and packaging; invoices and invoicing; and promotional activities.

Doubtless there will be little disagreement about the "operative gripes," but there is little question but that this will not be true about the "policy gripes" which have to do with the very important business of making sales and doing so at a profit. They are merchandising returns; bonus (free goods); and sales policies.

Stating that the function of the committee was to present its findings rather than offer solutions, Mr. Clark proceeded to a discussion of the drug mancfacturer's viewpoint.

The committee listed under the same two general classifications of operation and policy the most frequently voiced complaints. These included forwarding problems; merchandising returns; and stock keeping, while manufacturers stated that their policy problems consisted of selling activities; turnover orders; and substitutions.

Concluding that a large number of the replies indicated a failure to understand the other fellow's point of view, Mr. Clark said that there are three sides to every argument—"your side, the other fellow's side, and the right side."

Packaging Study

A continuing program of packaging study and revision was urged upon members of the association as a means of maintaining and improving efficient distribution of drugs and health supplies from manufacturers to consumers.

Reporting as chairman of the special sub-committee on packaging of the committee on the distribution of proprietaries, W. R. James, of Towns & James, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., recommended that time be devoted annually to this subject.

Mr. James said that new type containers, fiber cases and new methods

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of packaging are currently under consideration. He felt that this subject is alive and changing. And if individual problems are not given careful consideration, handling multiplies and costs mount. Mr. James described his present report as "a statement of progress."

The report was based on replies to a questionnaire by 42 percent of the wholesale members of the association. Mr. James pointed out that a surprising number of wholesalers apparently have little interest in selling shelf packages rather than single units or in selling original cases rather than broken cases.

Mr. James suggested salesmen should have a list of good volume items showing quantities in shelf packages or in shipping cases, and be backed up with a house policy which will not permit them to break cases of fast sellers such as rubbing alcohol, epsom salts, peroxide, etc., which are staples of the business, low priced and hard to handle when broken. After initiating a policy on such staples, it might prove desirable and not too difficult to expand it to include other items, he pointed out.

Realization of a healthy American way of life required the maintenance of a highly trained, competent profession of pharmacy, Dr. Edward C. Elliott, former president of Purdue University, told the convention. Under sponsorship of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., and financed by $100,000 from the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, Dr. Elliott is currently directing a three-year pharmaceutical survey.

Dr. Elliott summarized the six-point mandate he had received as director of the survey as follows:—

1. To determine what pharmacists do in practice.
2. To determine what the pharmacist should know to perform the duties indicated in No. 1.
3. To determine what colleges should teach in order to fit pharmacists for the work they are expected to do.
4. To determine what the pharmacist is expected to do, what he must know, and what the colleges must teach in reference to the several types of positions in industry, government service, army and navy.
5. To determine trends which may indicate what pharmacists will do in the future.
6. To determine the economic status of pharmacists.

Layout Changes

Twelve layout changes were suggested to wholesale drug houses as a means of speeding the flow of orders to keep pace with increasing business, when George W. Kauffman, president of the Kauffman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio, made the first report of a study being conducted under a NWDA graduate fellowship at Ohio State University.

Mr. Kauffman described the conclusions as "tentative but helpful to wholesalers." He said:—

They pertain to changes which can be made immediately in layout, stock and procedures, in order to speed the flow of orders, he said, as well as practices and policies that can be adopted for effective utilization of the labor force. They are based on principles of sound practice followed by many of the more successful wholesalers today and represent today's best practice.

Employer-Employee

Wholesale drug houses were urged to consider incentive wages when reviewing present wage plans by L. W. Willson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reporting as chairman of the committee on employer and employee relations. The committee recommended that the association itself engage in research on incentive plans to see whether a workable and reasonable general pattern can be set for the wholesale drug industry.

Mr. Willson in his report stated it would be possible to maintain wage percentages at present levels on through increased productivity and declared individual production today is still far below a reasonable maximum.

On Bottlenecks

Four major plans are now under consideration to eliminate bottlenecks in drug wholesalers' warehouse operations, including adoption of the methods used by mail order houses, Dr. Herman C. Nolen, professor of marketing, Ohio State University, told the meeting. Dr. Nolen's remarks comprised the first report from the NWDA research fellowship on operations at Ohio State University.

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Tropical Disease Study In Liberia Planned

The American Foundation for Tropical Medicine will operate in Liberia a research institute for the development of effective methods of disease control and eradication. Construction of the new institute has been assured through a gift of $250,000 from Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

Objectives of the new institute will include a direct attack against the endemic medical problems in the tropics; development and improvement of local economies for the benefit both of local populations and local and foreign business enterprises; providing stimulus and facilities for educational institutions in the United States for research and teaching in this field of medicine, and utilizing medicine to promote international understanding.

Du Pont Names Photo Products Lab Head

Three changes in Du Pont research personnel of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., were announced by Dr. E. B. Middleton, director of research of the company's photo products department.

Dr. Emery Meschter, who has been a group leader in the Parlin, N. J., research laboratory, has been appointed laboratory director of the division's research laboratory at Towanda, Pa. The Towanda plant makes x-ray and fluoroscopic screens and luminescent chemicals. Dr. Frank E. Swindells, present laboratory director at Towanda, is being transferred to the Parlin laboratory on special assignment, and Dr. J. Paul Weiss has been named to take over Dr. Meschter's work as group leader at Parlin. The changes are to be effective October 1.

Snow Retires from Dow Pharmaceutical Div.

R. K. Snow, with the pharmaceutical sales division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for twenty-seven years, has retired from active duty with the company. He was given a testimonial dinner by a group of friends at the Detroit Atheltic Club, September 23.

Prior to his association with Dow, Mr. Snow worked for H. K. Mulford Company, now part of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia. He was also formerly associated with the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and at one time in his career was a retail druggist.

Penick Names Hagelin To Aromatics Dept.

S. B. Penick & Co., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and essential oils, New York, has appointed Roy W. Hagelin assistant sales manager of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfumes and food flavor materials. Mr. Hagelin has been a specialist in those fields for more than sixteen years, according to the company.

ADS Names Schrieffer General Manager

John H. Schrieffer, formerly vice-president and director of sales for M. Vivadou, Inc., subsidiary of Universal Laboratories, has been appointed general manager of the American Druggists Syndicate, distributor of pharmaceutical and cosmetics. He previously has been associated with ADS from 1914 through 1929.

Wyeth Names Latin American Supervisor

Dr. Herbert V. Jesse has been appointed field supervisor in Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia for Wyeth International, Ltd. Dr. Jesse, recently released from the army, will represent Wyeth in the pharmaceutical, nutritional and biological divisions, with headquarters in Montevideo.

Carbide & Carbon Names Gustin Charlotte Manager

Bruce A. Gustin, jr., has just been appointed district manager of the Charlotte, N. C., office of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Gustin has been with the organization since 1937 and recently worked with the Manhattan engineering district at the Oak Ridge atomic energy plant operated for the government by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation. He is now located at 116½ South Church Street, the new address of the Corporation's Charlotte office. Richard M. Joslin, Charlotte district manager for the past two years, is being transferred to the Detroit office.

Manufacturers Research Laboratories Expands

Manufacturers Research Laboratories, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., has formed a new department to service the essential oils, perfume and synthetic aromatic chemicals trades. The company also announced that it has added to its staff I. G. Nadel, formerly research chemist with the Celanese Corporation of America, and chief chemist of Martin Laboratories, manufacturer of thioglycolic acid and derivities.

Trade Briefs

John P. Lee, recently with the Brazilian government trade bureau, has become assistant secretary for the Council for Inter-American Co-operation.

Sidney Kaye, former assistant toxicologist for the New York City medical examiner, will organize and direct the new chemical laboratory of the St. Louis police department.

National Selected Products, Inc., chartered under Delaware laws to deal in foods, chemical and pharmaceutical products, has established a New York office at 120 Broadway.

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Sharp & Dohme Names Economic Research Head

Edward J. Carroll, formerly research analyst in charge of the drug and medical profession for the Curtis Publishing Company, has been named director of the Economic Research division of Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia.

Mr. Carroll was previously a professor of marketing and economics at American University, Washington, D. C.; was in charge of the wholesale phase of the St. Louis drug store survey conducted by the Department of Commerce from 1930 to 1934, and served as assistant to the president of Davis Brothers, wholesale druggists, Denver, until 1944 when he joined Curtis.

India Plans Protection For Chemical Industry

Bombay, Sept. 23, 1946
(Comtelburo)

The Indo-Tariff Board, it is said, will recommend varying degrees of tariff protection, government subsidies, or state assistance in procurement of raw materials respecting fourteen war-stimulated industries whereon an inquiry has recently been concluded. These include caustic soda and bleaching powder, sodium sulphite, anhydrous sodium bisulphate, phosphoric acid and phosphates, bichromates, and calcium chloride.

General Chemical Builds Aluminum Sulphate Works

General Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, recently announced that construction has begun on a new chemical works near Johnsonburg, Pa.

The new works, which will produce aluminum sulphate used in the production of paper and paper products and in the treatment of water and sewage, is intended to serve the large paper mills in the adjacent districts, company officials said.

Calco Establishes Canadian Division

The Calco Chemical division of North American Cyanamid, Ltd., has been organized in Canada and will maintain sales office, laboratories and warehouses in Montreal and Toronto. The division will handle bulk medicinal chemicals; dyestuffs, chemicals and intermediates for the textile, leather, paper and plastic industries; textile resin finishes, and pigments. W. H. Kieffer has been named manager of the new division.

Premo Names Hein Assistant Sales Head

Henry F. Hein, for sixteen years assistant sales manager of the New York Quinine & Chemical Company, has been appointed sales manager for Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories. He will be in charge of the promotion and sales of all Premo specialties to the domestic and foreign markets.

Trade Briefs

V. Vivaudou, Inc., a division of Universal Laboratories, New York, has appointed Louis Sasmor sales manager.

United-Rexall Drug Company recently announced the purchase of the common stock of Lane Drug Stores, Inc., with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Naylor, president of the Lane chain of fifty-eight stores in southern states since its inception fourteen years ago, remains in charge of operations.

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ALCOHOL—2,500 dms, Schenley Distilleries, Santos
ALOE—76 crts, J L Hopkins & Co, Capetown—36 cs, S B Penick & Co, Capetown
AMMONIAC SAL—100 cs, Joseph Turner & Co, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—25 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
ARNICA FLOWERS—17 bgs, Smith Crude Drug & Spice Co, Genoa
ARTISTS MATERIALS—25 cs, Winsor & Newton, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,240 bgs, Johns-Manville Corp, Beira—1,754 bgs, Keasley & Mattison Co, Lourenco Marques—3,200 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan Co, Beira
ASPHALT, MINERAL—430 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Havana
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM — 10,012 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
BALATA—637 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Belem—153 cs, Bank of New York, Belem—4 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Barranquilla—3 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cartagena
BABASSU KERNEL—1,667 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, S Luiz Maranha—6,533 bgs, General Foods Corp, S Luiz Maranha
BALSAM, COPAIBA—29 cs, Consumers Import Co, Belem—tolu, 50 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cartagena
BEES WAX—67 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Rio Grande—216 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Beira—66 bgs, Havana—33 bgs, H Struller, Jacmel—6 bgs, Anthony Cittadini, Cape Haitien
BENZOIN GUM—67 pkgs, W Bernstein Co, Singapore—40 pkgs, J Berlage Co, Singapore—20 cs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
BONES—1,969 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos
BUCHU LEAVES—13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Capetown
CAFFEINE—390 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos—3 cs, London
CALCIUM SILICIDE—359 cns, Philipp Bros, Bordeaux
CARNAUBA WAX—48 bgs, F B Ross Co, Bahia—16 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Bahia—33 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Fortaleza—213 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Bahia—53 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bahia
CASTOR BEANS—6,800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia—3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia—700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, S Luiz Maranha—3,060 bgs, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza—5,850 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife—850 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Recife—850 bgs, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Bahia—1,000 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia—850 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia—755 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Jacmel—477 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Aux Cayes—210 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port au Prince—1,993 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Petit Goaive
CASTOR OIL—100 dms, Paul & Stein Bros, Bahia—50 dms, W R Grace & Co, Bahia—20 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza
CHALK, COMMON—1,600 bgs, National City Bank, London
CHAULMOOGRA OIL—12 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Colombo
CHICLE GUM—462 bls, Chicle Development Co, Porto Barrios
CHILLIES—99 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Mombasa—100 cs, Domenico Angiola, Naples—33 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Port au Prince
CHINA CLAY—50 cs, E Fougera & Co, London
CINCHONA BARK—313 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
CINNAMON—181 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo—102 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Colombo—1,020 bls, Joensson & Cross, Colombo—116 bls, A G Dunn, Colombo—250 bls, Merck & Co, Colombo—100 bls, Colombo
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—17 dms, R C Treat & Co, Mombasa
CITRONELLA OIL—2 cs, Fruit Despatch Co, Porto Barrios—7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Porto Barrios—7 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Porto Barrios—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Porto Barrios—4 dms, Murphy & Besse, Colombo—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Colombo
CLAY, BURNT—1,400 bgs, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Liverpool
COALTAR ACID—68 dms, Merck & Co, Liverpool—pitch, 250 dms, J C Rogers & Co, Liverpool
COCOABUTTER—1,067 cs, Ernest Adler Co, Bahia—1,668 cs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Bahia—1,270 bls, M Golodetz & Co, Bahia
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns—80 dms, White Laboratories, St Johns—99 dms, 3 cks, Whitmoyer Laboratories, St Johns
CODLIVERS—65 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
COPAL GUM—140 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, London—146 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Manila—28 bgs, Yaras & Co, Manila
COTTON LINTERS — 6,480 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
CREAM OF TARTAR—400 kgs, Nylos Trading Corp, Genoa
CREOSOTE DISTILLATE—38 dms, Merck & Co, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID — 100 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Liverpool—264 dms, Liverpool
CROCIDOLITE ORE—10 cs, Manning Opal Corp, Durban
CUBEBS—48 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Singapore
CUTTLEFISH BONES—70 cs, Bordeaux
CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Rio de Janeiro—18 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Rio de Janeiro
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—1,588 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Vera Cruz
DIESEL OIL—61,381 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Caripito
ERGOT—400 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Oporto—100 bgs, The Superintendence, Inc, Oporto—200 bgs, Oporto
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Lisbon
FILTER PAPER—9 cs, E Fougera & Co, Bordeaux
FLEASEED HUSK—1,346 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay—130 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Bombay—195 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay—131 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
FRAGARIA—4 bls, Peek & Velsor, Oporto
FUEL OIL—215,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
FULLERS EARTH—1 cs, Chestnut Hill Trading Co, Casablanca
GALLS—4 tcs, Wilson & Co, Santos
GALLSTONES—36 cs, Arnhold Export & Import Corp, Rio Grande
GAS OIL—68,149 bbls, First National Oil Corp, Tampico
GINGER—50 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Kingston—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Kingston
GLUE—2,167 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Product Co, Rio Grande—200 bgs, C B Hewitt Bros, Inc, Valparaiso
GLUESTOCK—142 bgs, Alfred Bloch & Co, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Sidney Rossco, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Colombo—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—16,131 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor
HARDENING POWDER—100 dms, R F Downing & Co, London
HELICHRYSUM OIL—1 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Trieste
HOREHOUND LEAVES—98 bls, A Levy, Casablanca
IPECAC ROOT—30 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cartagena—26 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cartagena
IRIDIUM—5 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
IRON OXIDE—68 dms, J H Rhodes & Co, Liverpool—375 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga—125 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Malaga—125 bbls, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga—125 bbls, C J Osborn & Co, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—600 bgs, J B Gruman Co, Inc, Bombay—133 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay—78 bgs, J H Brown Agencies, Bombay
KETRA GUM—7 bls, Anthony Cittadini, Cape Haitien
KOLA NUTS—156 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston—55 bgs, J A Manton Co, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—11 cs, E Meer & Co, Seville—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Seville
LAUREL LEAVES—196 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Leghorn—187 bls, Corn Exchange Bank, Leghorn—61 bls, A Levy, Casablanca—140 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Lisben—60 bls, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Oporto—50 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Oporto—400 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Oporto—140 bls, Leghorn
LAVENDER SPIKE OIL—18 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—5 half cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Messina—grass oil, 24 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo—8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port au Prince
LIME OIL, DISTILLED—5 dms, J S Walsh Co, Port au Prince
LIME JUICE—225 crts, London
LINALOOL—2 cs, Biddle, Sawyer Corp, Rio de Janeiro
LITMUS—5 cs, Baltimore & Ohio R R, London
LIVER EXTRACT PASTE—5 cs, Vitamin Corp, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Genoa—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MANACA ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bahia
MANGANESE ORE—21 bgs, 1 dm, 2 cs, Mann, Roller & Golibart, Casablanca
MANGROVE BARK—810 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Dares Salaam—1,280 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp, Buenaventura
MANIOC MEAL—18,000 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Porto Alegre—35,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Porto Alegre—5,000 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc, Porto Alegre—1,687 bgs, Geismar & Co Santos—4,190 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Rio Grande—13,000 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Sao Francisco do Sul—32,000 bbls, Bank of New York, Porto Alegre—2,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Porto Alegre—3,376 bgs, Geismar & Co, Fortaleza—35,000 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Sao Francisco do Sul—5,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Porto Alegre—17,000 bgs, Recife
MARJORAM OIL—1 dm, National City Bank, Barcelona
MENTHOL—50 cs, J Berlage Co, Santos—65 cs, Volkart Bros, Santos—50 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MEZEREUM—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Oporto
MICA—201 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Rio de Janeiro—51 cs, D F Young, Rio de Janeiro—39 cs, J F Garneau Co, Rio de Janeiro—2 cs, H G Brake & Co, Rio de Janeiro
NAPHTHENIC ACID—3,508 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Point Pierre—1,760 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
NUTMEGS—500 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Singapore
OCHER, YELLOW—400 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Durban
OITICICA OIL—1,000 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza—122 dms, Brown Linseed Corp, Fortaleza—255 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Fortaleza—258 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Recife
OLIVE OIL—583 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Malaga—500 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Malaga—106 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga—158 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Malaga—159 dms, Pan American Trust Co, Seville—176 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville—407 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville—162 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co, Seville—417 cs, Borolio Import Co, Leghorn—104 dms, Malaga—62 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—3 half cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Messina—16 qtr cs, Irving Trust Co, Messina—20 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kingston
ORANGE PEEL—42 bgs, Vermilye & Co, Port au Prince—30 bgs, Balex Co, Cape Haitien
OURICURY WAX—292 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bahia—56 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Bahia—359 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Bahia—110 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Bahia—60 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia—62 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bahia
PAPAIN—20 cs, C L Huisking & Co, London—37 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mombasa—145 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Tanga—15 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon—400 bgs, National City Bank, Lisbon
PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Roure Dupont, Inc, Mombasa
PEPPER—220 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Vera Cruz—36 bgs, Vera Cruz—black, 98 bgs, Young & Glenn, Singapore—71 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam—76 bgs, Liverpool—140 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
PERILLO GUM—25 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Barranquilla—50 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cartagena—143 cs, Chicle Development Co, Buenaventura
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Lautier Fils Co, Port au Prince—2 dms, Phil Chaleyer, Port au Prince—2 dms, J D Walsh Co, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 108,894 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena—58,283 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico—106,256 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras—119,589 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Porto La Cruz—116,767 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras—96,794 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Caripito
PHOSPHORUS RED — 538 bbls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Ben Hur Products Co, Kingston—leaf oil, 5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLADIUM—5 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
POTASH CHLORATE—960 bbls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad
PUMICE CHIPS—100 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Canneto—lump, 420 bgs, 5 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Canneto—250 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Canneto—160 bgs, K F Griffith & Co, Canneto—powdered, 8,250 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Canneto—635 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,000 bls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Mombasa—500 bls, S B Penick

& Co, Mombasa—500 bls, Reconstruction Finance Corp, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,050 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—60 flasks, C P Hull Co, Vera Cruz
RAMNUS FRANGULA—20 bls, Wm Bernstein, Oporto
RESIN MUCUGE—230 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bahia
RICE FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Santos
ROSE PETALS—150 bls, A Levy, Casablanca
ROSEMARY OIL—25 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
ROSIN, LIQUID—2,237 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Skutskar—791 dms, 1,753 bbls, W G Smith Co, Husam
SAFFRON—1 cs, Galmanoni & Nevy Bros, Genoa—1 cs, F Unanue, Oporto—1 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Oporto—1 cs, David Kleckner & Son, Oporto—10 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—1,442 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore—2,270 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—25 cs, E S & A Bank, Freemantle
SAPONIN—2 kgs, S B Penick & Co, Santos
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—6 bls, J A Manton Co, Kingston
SATIVA MEDICE—5 bls, Peek & Velsor, Oporto
SEAL OIL—220 cyls, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Callao
SEEDLAC—396 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, London
SESAME SEED—204 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay—96 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Bombay
SHELLAC—284 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co, London—84 cs, Grace National Bank, London—50 bgs, London
SIENNA EARTH—200 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Genoa
SODA CHLORATE—400 cans, International Selling Corp, Bordeaux
SODA HYDROXIDE—100 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
SPINAL MARROW—74 cks, Ciba Pharmaceutical Product, Inc, Buenos Aires
SQUILL—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Messina
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED — 20 kegs, Liverpool
TALC—10,500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,848 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos—5,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Santos—10,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Santos—7,532 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai—2,800 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Santos—1,264 bgs, Tapioca Flour Mills, Bahia—2,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Recife
TAR, MEDICINAL—3 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Malaga
TARTAR—636 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc, Bordeaux—1,086 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc, Tunis
TARTARIC ACID—500 kgs, Nylos Trading Corp, Genoa
TEAWASTE—1,027 bgs, 721 chests, Citro Chemical Co, London—1,400 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Colombo
TUCUM KERNELS — 267 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, S Luiz Maranha
TURMERIC FINGERS—530 bgs, W & A Leaman, Jacmel
VANADIUM ORE—1,460 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK—2,023 bls, Vermilye Co, Durban—extract, 3,015 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WOLFRAM ORE—120 bgs, Ledoux & Co, Mombasa
WOOL GREASE—11 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Liverpool

Baltimore

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,280 bgs, Johns-Manville Corp, Beira—1,000 bgs, Johns-Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
FLEASEED—326 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Bombay
MANGANESE ORE—6,731,200 lbs, Bethlehem Illinois Steel Co, Durban
MICA, SCRAP—500 bgs, Richmond Mica Corp, Lourenco Marques
SIENNA EARTH—91 cks, Mineral Pigment Corp, Leghorn

Boston

ASBESTOS—2,250 bgs, Johns-Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
CORUNDUM CONCENTRATES—1,593 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Lourenco Marques
GLUESTOCK—70 bls, 40 rolls, H Remis & Co, Santos—131 rolls, H Remis & Co, Cartagena—842 rolls, J Garvers & Co, Cartagena
MICA, SCRAP—500 bgs, F D Pitts & Co, Lourenco Marques
OLIVE OIL—158 dms, First National Bank, Seville
TALC—400 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Genoa

Indianapolis

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—10 bls, Eli Lilly & Co, Kingston

Norfolk

CHROME ORE—5,636,240 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Beira

Philadelphia

BONES—1,160 bgs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co, Santos—1,421 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
CARNAUBA WAX—53 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Bahia
CHROME ORE—7,061 tons, 13 cwt, Frank Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques
GYPSUM—2,062 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor
LITHIUM—1,051,060 lbs, Foote Mineral Co, Capetown
MANGANESE ORE—5,593,600 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Durban

Pittsburgh

FILTER PAPER—1 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, London

Quincy, Mass.

CASTOR BEANS—497 bgs, Norfolk Paint & Varnish Co, Port au Prince

Rochester

MUSTARD BRAN—719 bgs, Atlantic Sales Corp, London
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—75 dms, R T French Co, Liverpool

Seattle

VITAMIN OIL—12 dms, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Capetown

San Francisco

BABASSU KERNELS—1,295 bgs, S L Jones & Co, S Luiz Maranha
CINNAMON—806 bls, Benger & Co, Colombo

Wilmington

WOODFLOUR — 257 bgs, Synvar Corp, Santos

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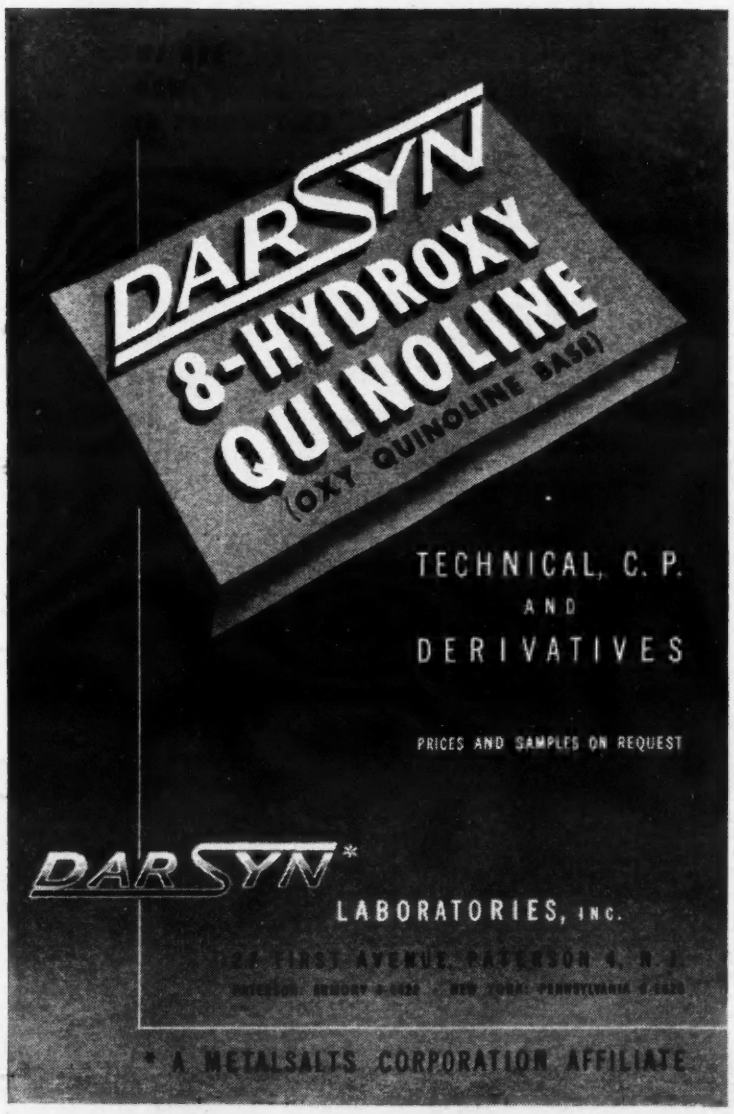

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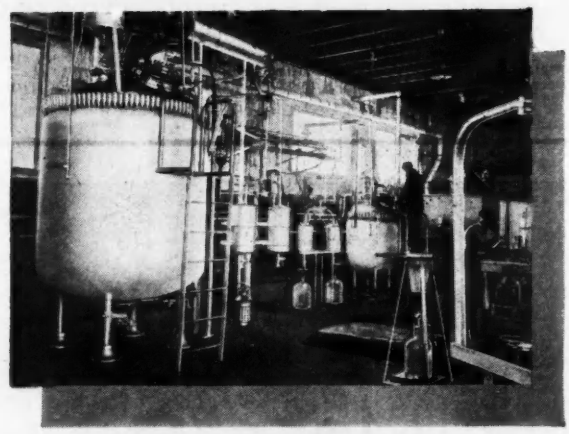
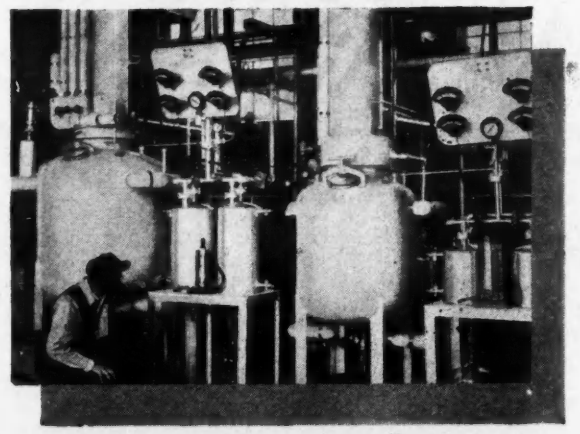
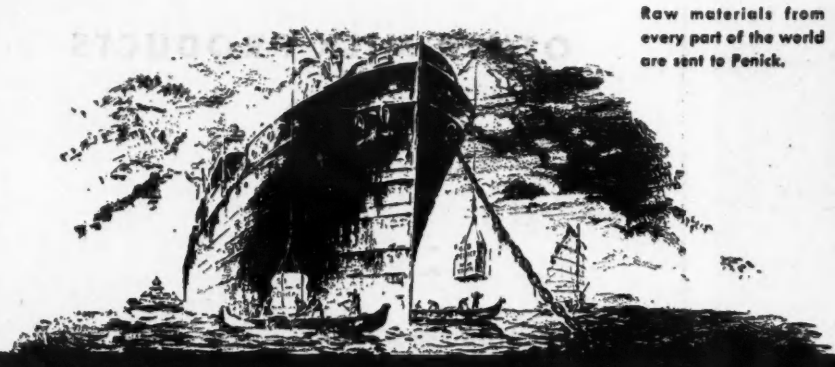


Partial view of Distillation Room.



Partial view of high vacuum fractionation department.



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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Buying of botanical drugs gained momentum during the week as manufacturing consumers were placing slightly heavier inquiries for Winter requirements. The question of supplies seemed to be the governing factor in all directions, with arrivals of fair-sized quantities causing a drop in certain products. On the other hand, replacement costs appeared higher for some materials, with advices from primary centers requesting higher prices for future shipments.

An outstanding development was a decline in the quotation for ergot, with arrival of material from Portugal. Many items were detained last week by the Federal Food and Drug Administration at both New York and Philadelphia. Reports from Los Angeles stated that demand for botanical drugs there was good but supplies were scarce, thus resulting in prices holding at previous levels.

Balsams

Copaiba—Arrivals last week totaled 29 cases of this balsam. Reports in the trade indicated that prices were in a strong position, with the new material said to have been previously committed before arrival.

Tolu—This market continued in short supply with prices said to be hovering around $4.25 per pound. Arrivals last week totaled 50 cases from Cartagena.

Barks

Angostura—The market was quoted 34c. to 35c. per pound, representing a decline of 1c. per pound. The fair amount of business was as reported.

Black Haw—Prices for the root showed a decline of 1c. per pound at 82c. to 84c. per pound. Prices for tree material continued unchanged at 34c. to 35c. per pound.

Buckthorn—New developments were lacking for this in the market last week with sellers holding at 45c. to 46c. per pound for the true material while the cut and sifted market was bare of supplies.

Cascara Sagrada—Jobbing quantities characterized dealings in this market last week, with prices listed at 40c. to 42c. per pound.

Cinchona Quill—Prices for U.S.P. material were strictly nominal with the last sale having been reported at $1.20 per pound.

Cocillana — Indications were that Winter requirements for this material would reach substantial proportions but the pertinent question seemed to be just how much bark would be available. A firm tone prevailed on the price side.

Orange Peel—Quantities moving to consuming quarters last week were strictly along jobbing lines and prices appeared fairly steady. Arrivals were nil.

Sassafras — The select material showed a decline of 1c. per pound at 69c. to 75c. per pound. Little activity was reported in the ordinary grade with sellers holding at 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Beans

St. Ignatius—The market was reported quiet in this direction with no stocks available.

Tonka—Prices for the Angostura were reported at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound and the Brazilian material was listed at 90c. to 95c. per pound.

Vanilla—Uncertainty regarding future supplies tended to retain a firm tone in this market last week; consumers continued to place fair size orders but sellers were cautious in releasing material; prices were in line with the preceding period.

Berries

Cubeb—Arrivals last week were reported to have totaled 48 bags from Singapore. Prices were nominal.

Hawthorn—Sellers were reported holding at 60c. to 65c. per pound with business quiet.

Juniper—Demand for spot goods was reported light last week but what little business was transacted was consumated under competitive conditions. Prices held within the range of the previous week.

Flowers

Arnica—Arrivals totaled 17 bags from Italy last week. Prices were nominal. There was little talk in the market regarding domestic material, reports from the West earlier in the crop season were anything but favorable.

Calendula—Because of the low price at which European flowers were obtained, business on the domestic side was practically nil.

Elder—Prices were down 1c. per pound at 74c. to 75c. per pound; demand continued fair.

Malva—No stocks were reported available for the black while prices for the blue were reported at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound.

Mullein—Quiet prevailed in this market last week with sellers holding at $1.65 to $1.70 per pound.

Pyrethrum—Coarse pyrethrum flowers sold for 27c. to 28c. per pound and the fine powder material was listed at 23c to 29c. per pound.

Saffron—Arrivals last week totaled 10 bags from Vera Cruz and 400 parcels from Portugal. Prices remained the same in all quarters of the market.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Reports were to the effect that 13 bales of this material arrived last week, with quotations listed at 80c. to 85c. per pound.

Coltsfoot — Quotations were lower by 1c. per pound at 57c. to 60c. per pound.

Horehound—Arrivals last week totaled 98 bales and prices were re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, domestic, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Angostura bark, 1c. per lb.
Anise seed, Chinese star, 2c. per lb.
Black haw bark, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 5c. per lb.
Dillseed, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 30c. per lb.
Mustard, Oriental, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Carolina, 3c. per lb.
Sesame, Nicaraguan, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ergot, U.S.P., 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Kwangsi, 2c. per lb.
Flowers, elder, 1c. per lb.
Horehound, ½c. per lb.
Liverwort, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, spot, 4c. per lb.
Poppy, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Swedish, 1c. per lb.
Rhubarb, 5c. per lb.
Valerian, Indian root, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
272.2	272.2	274.1	243.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended September 20

New York

Balsam oil, 27 drums; not N.F.
Cassia oil, 10 drums: not U.S.P.
Cassia, 300 bales: contains insect excreta.
Chillies, 169 bags: rodent excreta; live insects and castor beans.
Dandelion root, 4 bales: live insects.
Fenugreek seed, 228 bags: rodent excreta.
Henbane, 172 bales: Egyptian henbane substituted for official variety.
Linden flowers, 13 bales: manure.
Manioc meal, 17,562 bags: rodent filth and extraneous matter; insect infested.
Pepper, black, 350 bags: insect infested; excess siftings and pickings.
Pimento, 100 bags: rodent excreta.
Sunflore, 22 bags: rodent excreta.

Philadelphia

Arabic gum, sweepings, 43 bags: filthy.
Codliver oil pulp residue, 56,927 pounds: no quantity of content statement on bags.
Glycerin, soaplye, 87,750 pounds: not U.S.P.
Manioc meal, 3,756 bags: insect infested.
Vanilla beans, 179 cases: smoke and steam damaged.

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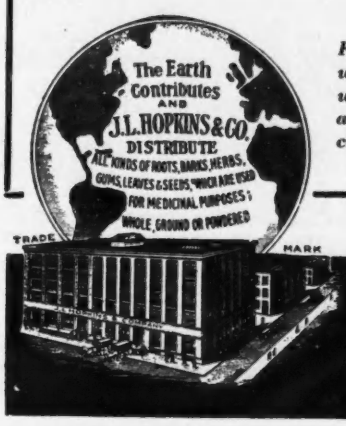
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BUCHU LEAVES
CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
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DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
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LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
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ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
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duced ½c. per pound at 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Laurel—Arrivals last week totaled 725 bales and sellers were reported holding at unchanged levels.

Lobelia — This product was advanced 5c. per pound at 80c. to 85c. per pound. Business was reported to have been transacted on a fair-sized basis throughout the week.

Liverwort — Reduction of 5c. per pound was noted in this quarter of the market last week, with sellers asking 70c. to 75c. per pound.

Passion Flower — There was little report in this quarter of the market last week, with prices holding at the level in effect previously.

Senna — Quotations were advanced on pods by 9c. per pound, with sellers listing 23c. to 24c. per pound.

Thyme — Sellers continued to list quotations of 17c. to 17½c. per pound for the French material. Demand was highly irregular.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Arrivals last week were reported to have totaled 700 parcels from Portugal, and competition drove the price down 5c. per pound at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound.

Kola — Business was reported fair last week and sellers were listing 10c. to 11c. per pound. Arrivals were reported to have reached 211 bags.

Papain—There was little activity in this market last week, with no change in quotations. Arrivals were placed at 217 cases for the week.

Roots

Ipecac—A fair amount of business was observed here last week, with sellers reporting no change in quotations. Arrivals totaled 56 bags.

Manaca—There was a decline of 1c. per pound in this market last week, with sellers offering the material at 49c. to 50c. per pound. Arrivals totaled 20 bags.

Rhubarb—The whole material declined 5c. per pound at $1.50 to $1.55 per pound and powdered material was listed at $1.60 to $1.65 per pound.

Valerian—A decline of 1c. per pound was recorded here for the Indian variety, with offerings made at 42c. to 43c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—The Argentine material was listed at 46c. to 47c. per pound for futures material. Chinese star product was listed at 2c. per pound higher at 23c. to 24c. per pound. Syrian material was off ½c. per pound at 49c. to 50c. per pound.

Coriander — Sellers reported that the market was bare of supplies of the Morocco variety. No change was noted in the Indian, Italian and Argentine varieties.

Cumin—Indian futures quotation advanced 1c. per pound to 36c. to 36½c. per pound, and Syrian material was listed at 36½c. to 37c.

Dill—Quotations for decorticated were listed at 1c. per pound, with sellers asking 15c. per pound and dewhiskered product was listed at higher at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Fennel—Argentine was lower by ½c. per pound at 16½c. to 17c. per pound, with the futures market quoted at 16c. to 16½c. per pound.

Fenugreek—Quotations for domestic futures showed a fractional advance at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, with Indian listed at 9½c. to 10c. per pound and Morocco at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Mustard — Oriental material was quoted at 11½c. to 12c. and futures material was listed 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Poppy—Argentine was quoted at 20½c. to 21c. per pound, with Danish listed at 25c. to 25½c. per pound and Dutch product was priced 25c. to 25½c. per pound. Swedish material was offered 22c. to 22½c. per pound.

Sesame — Nicaraguan variety was quoted at 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—No. 1 regular Batavia variety was listed nominally, having previously been quoted at 51c. to 52c. per pound. Kwansi broken material was lower at 24c. to 25c. per pound and medium Saigon was quoted at 42c. to 43c. per pound, and the 4-10-4 variety was listed 40c. to 44c. per pound.

Clove — Madagascar material was priced 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Mace—West Indian material noted

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Coriander seed	108 grains
Caraway seed	108 grains
Cinnamon	93 grains
Anise, star	62 grains
Tonka bean	62 grains
Canella	31 grains
Nutmeg	31 grains
Cloves	31 grains
Ammoniacal glycyrrhizin	620 grains
Orange oil	31 minims
Alcohol	16 ounces
Distilled water	16 ounces
Simple syrup	48 ounces

Dissolve orange oil in alcohol. Add distilled water. Moisten mixed and powdered drugs with portion of menstruum. Pack in percolator and exhaust with the remainder. Dissolve ammoniacal glycyrrhizin in a little boiling water and add syrup. Mix with percolate. Add distilled water to make 80 fluid ounces. Filter *before* adding quinine.

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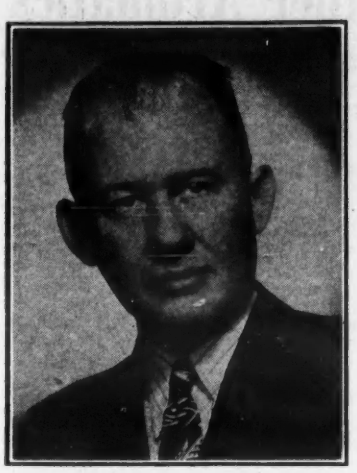

Herbert B. Livesey, jr., has been appointed to the newly-created post of executive vice-president of the American Spice Trade Association, and will take charge of the association's offices in New York. Mr. Livesey recently was discharged from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

an advance, with listing of $1.20 nominal price and the broken material was listed $1 per pound.

Nutmegs—An advance of 10c per pound was noted here, with prices listed at 80c. to 81c. per pound for the West Indian variety.

Paprika—Spanish paprika noted a slight decline for the choice material, with sellers quoting 43½c. to 44c. per pound.

Pepper—Carolina red pepper futures prices appeared strong at higher levels of 56c. to 58c. per pound.

Pimento—Quotations in the spot market advanced last week, with sellers offering at 24c. to 24½c. per pound and futures market noted 23½c. to 24c. per pound.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Sept. 25.—Demand for botanical drugs and spices was good here this week, but trading was slow. Supplies are scarce, prices steady. Ruling prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—$2 per pound.

Marjoram, French type—35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage, Dalmatian type—Sage guaranteed to contain less than 12 percent stems was quoted at 34c. per pound.

Savory, French type—75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme, French type—90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Fig Institute Names Warner Research Head

Robert M. Warner, graduate biologist and botanist, has been named research director for the California Fig Institute it was recently announced. Mr. Warner will conduct an extensive research program on the cultural problem confronting fig growers in California, as part of a fig research program planned by the University of California College of Agriculture.

Mr. Warner, who served as a Naval lieutenant in the Pacific, formerly conducted botanical research for the Firestone Plantations Company in Liberia, West Africa, and instructed in biology at the American University in Beirut, Syria.

Royer Gets Biological Photography Award

Dr. George L. Royer, an assistant director of the physical chemical section of the research laboratories of Calco Chemical division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been awarded one of the first Fellowships ever granted in the field of biological photography, by the Biological Photographic Association.

Charles H. Meyers, formerly with Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has been appointed vice-president in charge of the midwestern division of the Purepac Corporation in Chicago.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The termination of the maritime strike and the prospect of improved production and importation of essential oils from foreign sources sponsored a widespread downward price revision last week in the market. Lower quotations were reported in fifteen oils, and indications were that there will be a gradual decrease in others in the future.

Still, the continuing turmoil in certain countries and the inability of producers in areas devastated by combat to return to pre-war production up to this time held the prices of other oils at their high levels, and three oils were quoted at higher rates.

The removal of ceiling prices on tansy, wormwood, and wormseed oils resulted in important changes in their cost to consumers. Tansy was quoted for the first time in a year, at $12 per pound, and wormwood and wormseed were notable for sizable increase. None of these oils are in even fair supply because farmers curtailed growing during the low-price period, and it was considered likely that prices would remain high until availability assumes normal proportions, and source prices were lowered considerably as a result.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ocotea cymbarum, dms., 1c. per lb.
Palmarosa cns., 50c. per lb.
Pennyroyal imported, cns., 50c. per lb.
Wormseed, cns., $1 per lb.
Wormwood, cns., $5.15 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise, Chinese, dms., 35c. per lb.
Bergamot, natural, Italian, dms., 10c. per lb.
Cassia, U.S.P., cns., dms., 50c. per lb.
Dillweed, bots., 25c. per lb.
Grapefruit, Calif., cns., 5c. per lb.
Lavandin, cns., 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, cns., dms., 20c. per lb.
Lime, dist., W.I., cns., 10c. per lb.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns., 20c. per lb.
Orange, sweet, dist., Florida, 1c. per lb.
Patchouli, imported, cns., $20 per lb.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., 10c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms., 10c. per lb.
U.S.P., cns., dms., 8c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, cns., 20c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots., 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
188.7	202.8	200.2	230.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Anticipated price reductions were effected last week as the oil was quoted at $1.45 to $2.75 per pound, a reduction of 25c. per pound from the previous level. Stocks were in good supply, and activity continued to be concentrated in the lower price oil.

Bergamot — The increasing availability of natural, Italian stocks sponsored a downward price revision last week. Dealers were asking from $4.75 to $6.50 per pound; 10c. per pound below the levels of the previous week.

Cassia—Low-cost oil was becoming more common last week, and the prices were reduced accordingly. There was a 50c. per pound reduction establishing a range of $4.00 to $6.50 per pound. Buyer interest was fair to good, and quickened slightly in response to the lowered quotations.

Chaulmoogra—Considerable interest was aroused last week upon the arrival of twelve drums of oil from Ceylon. This was the first reported arrival of the oil in many months.

Cinnamon—Buyer interest remained moderate last week as prices continued steady and unchanged. Seventeen drums of leaf oil arrived from British East Africa.

Citronella — The import situation continued to improve, and the end of the maritime strike permitted the trade to benefit from shipping which was arriving. Six drums arrived from Ceylon, and two cases and sixteen drums were received from Brazil.

Dillweed—The completion of the seasonal demand forced a downward price change last week as dealers quoted in a range of $4.00 to $5.00 per pound, a reduction of 25c. per pound from the levels of the previous week.

Eucalyptus—Demand was strong in spite of the earlier price increase, but stocks continued to be slightly tight. There was no further price fluctuation reported. Imports included five drums from Portugal.

Grapefruit—There was a slight decrease in prices last week as a range of $2.00 to $2.15 per pound was established for California oil. The reduction amounted to 5c. per pound.

Lavandin—The price for this oil continued to edge slowly downward as another reduction was effected last week. A 5c. per pound drop to a range of $4.25 to $5.00 was noted.

Lavender—On the heels of the price reduction during the previous week in spike came an increased buyer interest and an improving import position. Prices were firm at the new levels, but did not vary further. Imports totaled eighteen drums of spike from Spain.

Lemon—Imports were somewhat retarded last week as high prices prevailed in the primary markets, and reports persisted that the oil becoming available in Italy was of an inferior grade. Only five half-cases were imported from Italy during the period under review.

Lemongrass—More oil was gradually becoming available in the American market last week, and there was a reflection of the improved import position as prices were lowered 20c. per pound establishing a range of $3.80 to $4.45 per pound. Imports included eight drums from Haiti and twenty-four drums from Ceylon.

Lime—The optimistic outlook in the West Indian crop situation paid still further dividends in the American market last week as there was a 10c. per pound reduction in the price of distilled West Indian oil. The range established by the change was from $6.00 to $7.50 per pound. Imports for the week totaled five drums from Haiti. Makers of distilled lime oil in the British West Indies state that they have sizable stocks on hand, some of which have accumulated during the past few years. At the end of July, 1946, a total of 15,000 pounds of lime oil were reported available for immediate export from Granada and Dominica, Windward Islands. Until recently, exports of lime oil were controlled by the British Imperial Government, which allocated a certain annual quota to each shipper. The price was controlled at $8.64 B.W.I. currency, f.o.b., London. One dollar U. S. equals $1.18375 B.W.I. currency. Since export control has been rescinded, the price in the English market was reported in July at $7.68 c.i.f. London, but shippers are unwilling to sell at that figure.

Mandarin—Stocks of oil were readily available in the Brazilian market last week, and the improved shipping position enabled dealers to quote at a lower price. A 20c. reduction established a range of $6.40 to $10 per pound for Brazilian oil.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The tendency toward an upward price revision effected a slight increase last week as prices rose 1c. per pound to 85c. per pound at the base and widened the range 6c. per pound by having the top quotation move to 95c. per pound. Imports for the week totaled forty drums from Brazil.

Orange—There was a further reduction of 1c. per pound last week for sweet, distilled, Florida oil, the range being from $1.45 to $1.80 per pound. Twenty cases of sweet orange oil were imported from Jamaica, while three half cases and sixteen quarter cases arrived from Italy.

Palmarosa—Limited stocks and the poor prospect of improvement in the supply situation forced another 50c. per pound increase in the market last week. The new range established was from $9 to $9.50 per pound. Demand continued at the previous high level, but there were few stocks available at any price.

Patchouli—There was a decided slump in prices last week as the oil was quoted at $70 per pound, a figure $20 below the previous base quotation. The explanation for the important change was that oil was becoming more readily available at lower prices in primary markets. There was still some high-priced oil available in the market, which was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

being offered at $114 per pound, but the tendency among buyers was to await the arrival of the new, less expensive stocks. One drum of oil was imported from British East Africa during the week.

Pennyroyal—The failure of foreign sources to supply appreciable quantities of oil to the American market necessitated an upward revision of 50c. per pound last week, establishing a range of $4.25 to $4.50 per pound for imported stocks.

Peppermint—The picture continued clouded last week as the actions of growers were confusing to dealers and buyers alike. It was said that prices at primary markets ranged from $7.50 to $8.50 per pound for natural oil. Some dealers were optimistic about the situation, and felt that there could not possibly be any further increases and it was possible that growers would begin to reduce prices when they recognized that buyers were planning to hold off until they did so. Prices for oil available on the New York market ranged upward from $8, and offerings were extremely limited.

Petitgrain—Price fluctuations in this oil continued last week as a dealer quoted at $4.25 per pound for Paraguayan, 10c. per pound below the bottom quotation of the previous week, but 25c. per pound above the lowest quotation three weeks ago. Buyer interest was steady at the moderately high level of the past several weeks. Imports included seven drums of oil from Haiti.

Pimento—The market was relatively quiet, and prices were maintained at the previous level. Five drums of leaf oil were reported to have arrived from Jamaica.

Rosemary—A slightly improved import position promoted a downward revision in prices last week. Spanish technical oil was quoted 10c. per pound lower in a range of $1.10 to $1.50 per pound. U.S.P. oil dropped 8c. per pound establishing a range of $1.40 to $1.75 per pound. Imports totaled twenty-five drums from Spain.

Sage—There was a mild improvement in availability of stocks last week, and Spanish oil was quoted at $2.35 to $3.50 per pound, a reduction of 20c. per pound from the level of the previous week.

Sandalwood — High replacement costs continued to pose a problem for American dealers last week, and stocks were moderately tight. Twenty-five cases arrived from Australia during the period under review.

Spearmint—Few stocks were available anywhere last week as prices both at the source and in the dealer market continued to soar. The small quantities on hand in the New York market were being offered at from $8 to $9.50 per pound on spot, and buyers were not eager to do business at those levels. It was felt in some quarters that the troubled situation was beginning to settle, and that future price changes would, of necessity, be downward.

Tansy—The exclusion of this item from the Secretary of Agriculture's short supply list with the accompanying removal from price control resulted in a quotation being listed for the first time in a year. One dealer was offering tansy at $12.00 per pound.

Wormseed — New quotations were forthcoming on the heels of the price ceiling removal, and an increase of $1.00 per pound to a range of $6.00 to $6.75 per pound was noted. Due to curtailed planting during the war years, the item was in short supply.

Wormwood—The acute shortage of this oil forced a skyrocketing price change as controls were removed. The new inside quotation was $5.15 above the previous level, and the oil was offered in a range of $10.00 to $12.25 per pound.

Ylang-Ylang—The increasing availability of stocks brought about a price reduction as Bourbon was quoted in a range of $18.00 to $24.00 per pound, 50c. per pound lower than it had previously been quoted on the inside.

Aromatic Chemicals

The acute shortage of synthetics continued last week with the majority of items falling far below the needs of consumers. Strikes, worn-out equipment, and transportation problems have been the primary thorns in the industry's side, and the solution of all of these difficulties does not seem imminent.

Benzyl Acetate—The consumer price for this chemical was 55c. per pound on the inside and the quotation of 49½c. per pound for free from chlorine grade, which was quoted the previous week, should have been identified as the dealers' price from the producer.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—The quotation of 75c. per pound mentioned the previous week has been the dealers' price from the producer, and should not be confused with the consumers' price which has been quoted as 83c. per pound. Consumers may purchase the chemical in a range of 83c. to $1.15 per pound.

Trade Briefs

Chebra, Inc., has been organized in New York, to deal in cosmetics.

House of Carol Anne, Inc., New York City, has been established to deal in cosmetics, hair dyes, and similar items.

Ina de Cris, Inc., has been organized with a capital of $100,000 in New York City, to deal in toilet articles and cosmetics.

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Royalty Oil Sales Regulation Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Government royalty oil, when offered to small refiners with inadequate supplies who are now given a preferred option to buy, will be sold by competitive bidding instead of private sale whenever practicable, according to a new regulation governing disposal of oil under the provisions of an Act of last July 13 and issued by Geological Survey.

Likely to be most affected by the Act and the regulation, according to officials, are the higher gravity oils which constitute about one-fourth to one-third of the approximately 17,000 barrels per day currently accruing to the government as royalty from public land oil and gas leases under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act.

The regulation provides that small refiners who are unable to buy enough crude oil on the open market to meet the needs of their existing refineries may file an application for royalty oil with the Director of Geological Survey in Washington. In doing so, the refiner must provide certain information, including the reasons he believes that he is entitled to the preference granted to encourage small business enterprise.

After an examination of applications, the Geological Survey will make a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior, who may elect to offer the oil for sale. Under the law, such sales must be at not less than the market price and the regulation provides that the oil will be awarded to the highest qualified bidder at or above that price, with preference going to the small refiner who has been unable to buy elsewhere.

Calif. Standard Offers New Synthetic Detergent

Standard Oil Company of California has developed a new washing compound that uses petroleum as its basic raw material. The company said the new product is superior to present cleansers, since it won't scum and it has a high sudsing quality.

Large scale production already is under way at Standard's Richmond, Cal., refinery. The new product, a synthetic detergent, will be handled by Oronite Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Standard. It is not planned to sell direct to retailer or consumer, but instead the product will be marketed to industrial users and trade outlets, which package and distribute it to retailers.

Barber Asphalt Sale Plan Near Completion

The Barber Asphalt Corporation has received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a closing agreement to the effect that its profits from the proposed sale of its Venezuelan oil royalty interest to the Standard Oil Company of California will be taxable as capital gain. This agreement was a condition of the $25,000,000 sale. Stockholders will vote on the plan at a special meeting October 4.

Socony-Vacuum Celebrates Paulsboro's 30th Year

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, last week celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its Paulsboro, N. J., refinery with an informal luncheon at the refinery commissary. Among the guests of honor were forty-two employees who have been with the company for more than thirty years.

In its thirty years, according to the company, the refinery has processed more than 6,500,000,000 gallons of crude oil into automotive and aviation gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils, greases, waxes, solvents, liquefied petroleum gases and specialty products.

Trade Briefs

Southland Products Company, which operates four frozen food plants in New York, Florida, Illinois and Tennessee, is planning a $1,000,000 expansion program to boost production and sales.

U. S. Potash Company stockholders will meet October 15 to consider a proposal to increase authorized common stock from 525,000 shares to 1,050,000 shares, preparatory to declaring a stock dividend of one additional share for each share of common now held.

R. J. Baumann has joined the market research division of the chemical products department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Mr. Baumann was previously with the Sherwin-Williams Company, the American Aniline Products, and the Barrett Company.

James Tanham, vice-president in charge of industrial and public relations for the Texas Company, has been appointed by President Truman as an adviser to the American employer representative to the International Labor Organization conference.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market as a whole was fairly active and supplies in the majority of the items were fair to good. In paraffin waxes there was an acute shortage which restricted trading. Only one price change was noted last week as one producer in Group 3 quoted Stoddard Solvent at 8⅛c. per gallon, an increase of ½c. per gallon.

The Chicago market reported that buyers were still in the market for gasoline and related materials. The tone of the market at that center was strong despite the lateness of the season, with gasoline moving well at steady prices, kerosene holding with a fair farm trade, and lubricating oils drawing many orders with quotations strengthening.

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 14 totaled 221,903,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 223,132,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,229,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 934,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 295,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in gasoline-bearing stocks, totalled 5,200,000 barrels, an increase of 104,000 barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas—The good volume of stocks available sponsored a strong demand last week as prices were steady and remained at the previous levels. There was good movement of stocks on all orders.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Primary activity centered about orders from seasonal buyers although the demand generally was at a fairly high level. Prices remained steady and unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—Buyers displayed an active interest last week as moderate offerings were available. The general market picture was unchanged from the level of recent weeks. Shipments were stepped up slightly after the recent lag caused by transportation difficulties. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—A steady demand was satisfied by fairly liberal offerings during the period under review. There was no variation in price from the level of the previous week.

Rubber Solvent — Inquiries were maintained at the high level which had persisted for the past several weeks as fairly liberal offerings were readily available for shipment. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent—There was an increase of ½c. per gallon reported from a Western producer for delivery f.o.b. refinery in Group 3. The new quotation was 8⅛c. per gallon. The market was generally steady with an active buyers' interest sponsoring good trading. Substantial shipments were being made against contract orders.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Large offerings were made available to constantly inquiring consumers last week as prices held firm at the previous levels.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago.— Various consuming industries, such as the tire industry, were pressing for more material in order to meet production schedules. The tone of the market was generally firm.

Aromatic Naphthas — Business good, market steady.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Interest active without price change.

Lacquer Diluent — Orders extensive, quotations firm.

Mineral Spirits — Active call, prices firm.

Rubber Solvent—Interest good, no market changes.

Stoddard Solvent—Inquiry good, quotations holding.

V.M.&P. Naphtha — Movement fair, prices unchanged.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest in all solvents and diluents continued to run high. Supplies were excellent.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—This derivative continued to move very well last week, as sizable quantities of new material were shipped to synthetic resin manufacturers. Movement against previous orders was constant and prices remained firm at the previous levels.

Heptane—Buyer interest continued to lag in this item although shipments continued to increase in volume each week. There was a slight improvement in trading over the previous week, but inquiries were essentially for small lots. Inquiry for future delivery was routine. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Hexane—Market activity was confined to routine trading and deliveries last week as response to spot offerings was only fair. There were no price changes reported last week.

Pentanes — Routine activity in a quiet market sponsored no price changes last week as the movement of fairly large shipments to contract customers continued.

Propane—The active demand noted for the past several weeks carried over into the period under review. Fuel materials were attracting increased interest from industrial consumers, and large shipments were being made.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago.—Entering the Fall season, interest in lighter fractions was apparently holding up well, and supply-demand relationships seemed to be of a strong order.

Butane — Supply extensive, market firm.

Heptane—Interest fair, steady prices.

Hexane—Buying moderate, no price change.

Octanes—Call good, quotations holding.

Pentanes—Trade fair, prices holding.

Propane — Inquiry extensive, market stiff.

Los Angeles.—Inquiry for propane and butane remained excellent, and liberal supplies continued to be reported.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Producers continued to operate at full capacity last week in an attempt to meet the active demand. Deliveries on past orders were fairly well maintained in spite of the tightness of stocks reported in certain quarters. There were no changes in the prices which held firm.

Paraffin—The market duplicated the situation of the last several weeks as demand continued to far outstrip supply. Producers were unable to meet a fraction of the need from their depleted stocks. Quotations were firm and unchanged.

Petrolatums—Supply was thoroughly restricted last week while demand was very good. It was reported that the supply problem was at the worst point thus far, and that relief seemed distant. Prices were unchanged.

White Mineral Oil—Buyer interest continued to rise last week as stocks were gradually becoming more readily available. There were no reported price changes.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago.—Materials in this classification continued generally firm to strong with supply usually scarcely equal to demand.

Paraffin—Call good, no price changes.

Petrolatums—Orders fair, market firm.

White Mineral Oils — Interest brisk, steady quotations.

Los Angeles.—Both crude scale and refined grades of paraffin wax remained exceedingly scarce. Demand was far greater than supply.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Solvent, Stoddard, refinery, Group 3 tanks, gal., ½c.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Output

The American Petroleum Institute estimated that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended September 14, 1946 was 4,773,250 barrels, compared with 4,537,900 barrels for the week ended September 15, 1945. The September 14, 1946 figure was a loss of 26,700 barrels from that of the previous week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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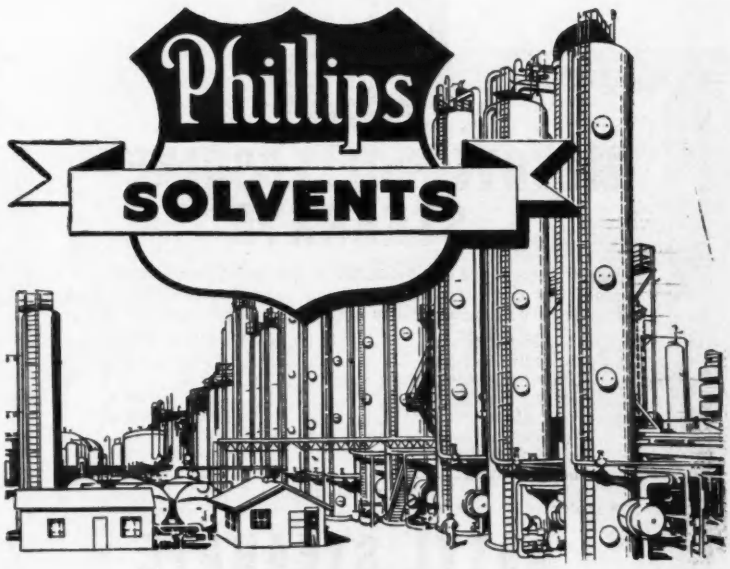

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Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

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YELLOWS
REDS
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LOOK TO MAPICO FOR LEADERSHIP

Protective Coatings Materials

The market was retarded in many quarters last week as supply shortages and the indefinite future forced buyers and sellers alike to assume a slightly withdrawn position. Ceilings on inedible casein were removed, and there were both upward and downward price revisions in dry colors to add the only change of scene in the market. The premium plan for lead and zinc was extended a year with $100,000,000 being allocated for that purpose by Congress.

The serious shortages in many raw materials used in the manufacture of paint had a braking effect on other items which were in good supply. Buyers felt that there was little sense in acquiring sizable inventories of certain items at advanced prices when it was impossible to determine how far in the future the day of total production would be reached. This situation was particularly true in naval stores.

The removal of ceiling prices for inedible casein used for industrial purposes had little affect on a market which was awaiting the decision of the Argentine government as to exactly what restrictions would be placed on export materials under its new control law. Little casein was moving into the northern hemisphere last week as the primary market was forced to await the control decision as well.

The extension of the premium plan for the mining of lead and zinc met with little comment in the market last week as producers, eyeing bare mill yards and unfilled orders, wondered whether any benefits would accrue to them from the governmental action. Shortages in lead and zinc have been acute for some time, and it was generally felt that improvement is far off. No decision was forthcoming from the Office of Price Administration on an increase in the ceiling of zinc, and it was generally felt that there would be no statement either way until after October 1.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Stabilization Director John R. Steelman recently issued a directive modifying the Premium Price Plan for Copper, Lead and Zinc to conform with provisions of the Price Control Act of 1946. Public 548, 79th Congress, approved July 25, 1946, makes mandatory certain changes in existing practices with regard to allowances in quotas and quota revisions for exploration and development work and for depreciation and depletion. The further provision therein that the extension of the plan shall be conducted on terms not less favorable to producers than heretofore, coupled with the mandatory changes noted, indicates the necessity of an increase in the maximum premiums payable on each metal in order to effect compliance with the statute.

Lead—Allocation of 21,500 tons of lead for October delivery was fixed at the regular monthly meeting in Washington between members of the Producers' Advisory Committee and Civilian Production Administration officials. According to C.P.A. the total amount of refined lead available for distribution next month including imports and the stockpile of domestic lead consisting of 25 percent of domestic output, amounts to 21,500 tons, 16,600 tons of which are foreign. C.P.A. revealed that requests for October shipment lead from consumers amounted to 53,000 tons, almost two and one-half times the available supply. There was considerable question throughout the industry last week as to whether the much discussed Office of Price Administration Industry Advisory Committee had actually been appointed, and whether, if so, the list of names had been forwarded to the Office of Industry Advisory Committees for formal announcement. Average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines continued to decline for the fifth consecutive month, according to a Bureau of Mine report on July lead production. Although the total net production, 25,044 short tons, increased owing to the longer month, the average daily output dropped from 814 to 808 tons. Maximum prices for common grade remained at 8¼c., New York.

Zinc—The market was particularly quiet last week as dealers and buyers awaited the decision of the Office of Price Administration on the establishment of a new ceiling for zinc. It was felt by the trade that the hesitancy of the OPA in definitely stating what changes, if any were forthcoming, could be attributed to a desire to make the ceiling effective October 1. If the ceiling is increased, effective on that date, producers who sell on the basis of the average for the preceding month will derive no benefit that would be theirs if the price were advanced prior to the beginning of the new month. The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported that production of zinc in ore, based on the output of zinc concentrates by the mills fell to a new low of 32,414 tons in July, a decrease of about 9,000 tons from the previous month. Prime Western slab was quoted at 8¼c., East St. Louis.

Pigments

The situation in this market directly reflected that in the basic materials, with both production and trading restricted by shortages. Demand was steady, but dealers were able to fill only a small percentage of the orders filed. The quiet position of the market held prices at the levels of the past several months, and no changes were anticipated until the situation is sufficiently relieved to promote competitive buying and selling.

Blue Lead—All available stocks were eagerly sought by buyers last week, but shortages in basic materials limited the material on hand. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Litharge — Frequent inquiries continued to plague sellers who had long ago announced that it was practically impossible to fill even the minimum requirements of regular customers. The one or two small spot stocks which had accumulated during the New York trucking strike, moved immediately into the hands of consumers upon the termination of the strike. Prices were steady at the previous levels.

Lithopone—Raw material shortages continued to act as a brake on the production machine last week as the market was generally pessimistic about the present and the future. Buyers persisted in making inquiries in spite of the fact that they were certain that little material was available in any quarter. Prices did not vary in the domant market.

Orange Mineral—Pig lead shortages were the axis of market inactivity last week as in the previous period. Producers were considerably hampered in their attempts to satisfy a portion of the needs of regular consumers, and the small stocks on hand were further diminished. Some stocks did move into the hands of a very few consumers, but in general the trading was dull. There were no price changes.

Red Lead—Stocks were almost completely exhausted last week as producers were unable to obtain pig lead supplies in sufficient quantity to sponsor serious production activity. Buyer interest was maintained at the previous eager level, but there was simply nothing to be bought. The trade consensus was that there could not possibly be any volume production for an indefinite period in the future.

White Lead—Stocks were extreme-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Black, bone, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld., dest., No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, same basis, 1½c. per lb.
No. 4, same basis, ½c. per lb.
No. 5, same basis, ½c. per lb.
No. 6, same basis, ½c. per lb.
No. 7, same basis, ½c. per lb.
No. 8, same basis, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.5	154.5	147.4	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

STEARATES

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CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries.
Unsurpassed Quality.

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Palmalene's specifications (see below) make it suitable for many uses. It is excellent as a replacement for Stearic Acid in rubber compounding; and is especially suitable for textile specialties, soap making, alkyl resins, wetting agents, cosmetics, kier assistants, driers, pulp manufacture and paper manufacture.

Saponification Number	180-185
Iodine Value	55-60
Titre	35

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ly limited last week, and the system of rationing small offerings to regular consumers, instituted by dealers when the situation began to tighten, had practically disappeared. Dealers had no white lead to offer at any price, and producers were unable to replenish dealer stocks due to the pig lead shortage. Buyers continued to make inquiries, but the market as a whole despaired of an improved supply situation in the foreseeable future.

Zinc Oxides—A few small stocks appeared infrequently last week, but in general, there was little trading. Buyer interest remained fairly steady in spite of the successive disappointments, and prices were unchanged.

Zinc Sulphides — Stocks at the higher price levels moved quickly when available last week as consumer interest was undiminished. Prices did not fluctuate during the period under review, and held steady.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Bone Black—There was a downward revision of prices last week in the listings of one producer. Quotations for carlots, bags, barrels, f.o.b. works, freight allowed destination, were as follows: Group 1, 16½c. per pound; 2, 15c. per pound; 3, 14c. per pound; 4, 13c. per pound; 5, 10½c. per pound; 6, 10½c. per pound; 7, 13½c. per pound; 8, 14½c. per pound.

Iron Oxide—It was reported that imports during the period under review included 68 drums from England, and 950 barrels from Spain.

Ochre—Imports during the period under review totaled 400 bags of yellow ochre from the Union of South Africa.

Sienna—Arrival in American ports of 91 casks and 200 bags from Italy was noted during the past week.

Ultramarine Blue.— Seventy-five drums of this item arrived from England during the period under review.

Driers and Flatteners

Although it had been established last week that naphthenates and resinates were included among items removed from price control, there was no variation in quotations reported. It was said that there would probably be an upswing in prices in the not too distant future, but no definite date nor increase was mentioned.

Naphthenates—Stocks were in good supply last week while buyer interest was at the previous high level with the result that the market was particularly active. No new prices were quoted, but the prices in effect were very firm.

Resinates—Deliveries to consumers still lagged slightly last week as producers made attempts to meet the extremely active demand. Trading was at a good pace, and spot offerings were immediately seized by eager buyers. It was reported that price changes would be effected in the near future, but there was no indication of the amount of the upward trend.

Stearates—Buyer interest held its high level during the period under review and stocks were in fairly good supply. Because the ceilings still apply in this market, there were no upward revisions of prices although the prices in effect last week were very firm.

Varnish Gums

The import situation sponsored demand in the market last week for spot and nearby stocks even at the unusually high prices. There was a tendency for consumers to shy away from futures buying, since the situation in allied raw materials in the field was indefinite, and there appeared little sense in accumulating a large inventory of gums at high prices while other items needed in manufacturing processes were unavailable and it was impossible to determine when or whether a few months from now the situation would be relieved sufficiently to promote full-scale production.

Copal—Manila gums continued to be the only stocks available as shipments from the Belgian Congo were irregular and excessively high-priced. Buyer interest was good for the few spot stocks which occasionally appeared in the market, but stocks arriving were primarily on contract orders and were unavailable in the open market. Imports last week included 140 bags from London and 173 bags from Manila.

Shellac—After the slight easing of activity the previous week, the market strengthened last week and displayed a fairly good activity. There were no price changes effected and prices were steady during the moderate trading. India's 1946 Baisaki summer lac crop was estimated at 881,000 maunds (1 maund equals 82.28 pounds), an increase of almost 40 percent over the final estimate of 635,250 maunds in 1945. The average for the previous five years is 738,000 maunds. Bihar is the principal Baisaki producer and is expected to account for 570,000 maunds of the total 1946 crop. Imports last week included 368 bags of shellac and 396 bags of seedlac from London.

Naval Stores

Trading in the market was at the high level which has persisted since the removal of price ceilings on rosins and the increase of ceilings for wood turpentine. There was a good deal of confusion, however, as dealers were uncertain about the advisability of gathering sizable inventories in view of the indefinite future market conditions. There was a continuous demand from consumers in spite of the fact that shortages in other materials used in their manufacturing processes kept the volume production issue in the future clouded.

Rosin—Domestic demand for rosin was at an unusually low rate last week as paper producers were faced with a shortage of pulp, and soap manufacturers found glycerin increasingly difficult to obtain. The export demand, however, continued at the previous high level, with prices to foreign buyers steadily increasing. It was reported in the trade that stocks at southern sources have been almost completely sold out. It was hoped in certain quarters that prices could be held at a point where the government would not feel it necessary to reimpose price controls. In Chicago the rosin market has been showing considerable day-to-day strength, with prices rising consistently. However, few stocks were offered even at the higher prices. Ruling prices in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $8.80 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $9.80; M grade, $9.80; W. W. grade, $9.80.

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Loss on ignition	1.00%
Silica Oxide	39.20%
Iron Oxide	1.68%
Aluminum Oxide	55.52%
Calcium Oxide	0.90%
Magnesium Oxide	0.25%
Alkalies	1.53%
	100.00%

Nathan Sackler & Son
510 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn 30, New York

Savannah, Sept. 27.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80
D	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
E	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33
F	7.80	7.80	7.63	7.63	7.63
G	7.80	7.80	7.63	7.63	7.63
H	7.80	7.80	7.63	7.63	7.66
I	7.80	7.80	7.63	7.63	7.66
K	7.80	7.80	7.63	7.63	7.66
M	7.80	7.80	7.63	7.63	7.66
N	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.65	7.66
WG	7.80	7.80	7.71	7.71	7.70
WW	7.80	7.80	7.71	7.71	7.70
	Drums				
Sales	159	...	396	...	255
Receipts	99	324	4,123	117	136
Shipments	3,401	...	4,270	...	...
Stocks	11,181	11,905	11,758	11,875	12,011

Turpentine—Consumers in the paint industry maintained a consistently heavy demand last week in spite of the short supply of other basic materials necessary in that industry. Supply was falling far short of consumer needs and the rumor that producers of gum turpentine had requested an increased ceiling to promote greater availability of stocks persisted. The Chicago turpentine market was in a position of static market values. Prices held unchanged while the volume of business was limited. Ruling prices at Chicago were:—Five-drum lots, $1.20 per gallon; single drums, $1.24 per gallon.

Savannah, Sept. 27.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	$1.05	...	233	99	3,555
Tuesday	1.05	...	...	141	3,414
Wednesday	1.05	...	223	134	3,503
Thursday	1.05	...	743	1	4,245
Friday	1.05	...	1,351	1,719	3,377

Synthetic Resins

Supported vinyl resin sheetings were recently transferred from control under Maximum Price Regulation 406 to that under MPR 478. The change was effected by the Office of Price Administration because supported vinyl resin sheetings had been priced on an "in line" basis, and since there was no comparable product under MPR 406 it was impossible to price the product under the formula provisions. No increase in the general level of prices will result in transferring coverage of these products, the OPA stated.

Glues and Binders

Casein—In spite of the fact that inedible casein used for industrial purposes was removed from price control last week, the market remained in a withdrawn position awaiting action of the Argentine government in the exercising of new controls on exports from that country. The doubt of American dealers regarding the action of the Argentine government made the situation intangible and little trading was carried on. The removal of the price ceiling on inedible casein followed on the heels of a 24 hour period when prices were set at 40 cents a pound during the period when the Office of Price Administration is considering the advisability of removing controls altogether. The decontrol action was taken to ease the administrative burden of adjusting ceilings on industrial casein and milk sugar in a consistently fluctuating world market and to encourage domestic production of casein, which has fallen to twenty percent of annual needs. The OPA added that lack of price controls on fluid milk, the basic ingredient used in the manufacture of casein milk sugar for industrial purposes, considerably influence the decision to decontrol the two products. It was reported that the only casein underway to the United States from the Argentine was that purchased prior to August 24, when the Argentine government assumed export control.

Fillers and Extenders

Chalk—Trading was a little more active last week as a few new orders were placed and the flow of small lots to regular consumers continued. Prices for all grades, domestic and imported, were steady at previous levels. Imports for the week totaled 1,600 bags from England.

Diatomaceous Earth—It was reported that 1,588 bags arrived from Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the period under review.

Graphite—Market activity continued to quicken as stocks from foreign sources began to flow into the American trade with increasing regularity. Imports for the week included 1,250 bags from Ceylon.

Pumice—Madagascar was the source of a large shipment of all types of pumice during the period under review. Included in the arrivals were 100 bags of chips, 880 bags of lump pumice, and 8,905 bags of powdered pumice.

Talc—The trading was moderate last week as prices were held steady by the routine nature of the market. Imports during the period under review included 10,900 bags from Italy.

Paint Production Clubs Activities

The New York Paint & Varnish Production Club opened its fall season recently with a talk on silicone resins in protective coatings by J. R. Patterson, of the General Electric Company, who reviewed latest developments. Mr. Patterson stated that co-condensed silicone and alkyd resins in short bake products have proved considerably more durable, harder and more resistant that either alkyd or silicone resins alone.

Club president, Bob Bonney, announced the election of new members Raymond Devoluy, Elliot H. Arnold, John H. Schuman, Joyce Seaman, and William Weston, and extended a welcome to a distinguished guest, Mr. Weeks of the Establishment Weeks of Paris.

The next meeting of the club will be held October 3, at 2 Park avenue. Dr. W. G. Armstrong, of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will discuss "The Effect of Pigment Variation on Properties of Flat and Semi-Gloss Finishes."

CDIC

H. R. Thies, of the Goodyear Rubber Company, discussed the chemistry of Pliolite S-5, the new rubber resin which is a synthetic rubber modification of the original Pliolite, at the twenty-third meeting of the Cincinnati - Dayton - Indianapolis - Columbus Club. The new product has the outstanding acid and alkalie resistance of the original and retains its flexibility better on aging, according to Mr. Thies.

In answer to questions, Mr. Thies reported that Pliolite S-5 required the use of at least a portion of aromatic thinners but would tolerate some mineral spirits.

Another guest speaker was Paul Blackmore, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, who commented on the alliance which has been formed between the federation and the Oil & Colour Chemists' Association of England.

Chicago

H. H. Zimmerman, of the Illinois Paint Works, was elected president of the Chicago production club at the September meeting. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, T. A. Thorson, Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company; secretary, E. A. Wilder, S. C. Johnson & Son; treasurer, P. deLeeuw, Nubian Paint & Varnish Company, and sergeant-at-arms, T. J. Biron, Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works.

Los Angeles

Dr. L. L. Carrick, professor of chemical and metallurgical engineering at the University of Michigan, was the principal speaker at the September meeting of the Los Angeles production club. He gave a summary of his two years' work on red lead base multiple-pigment primers. Another feature of the meeting was the presentation of a motion picture which portrayed the work done by the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Philadelphia

Dr. L. H. Smith, of the Eastman Kodak Company, spoke on the "Formulation and Uses of Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Gel Lacquer," at the first fall meeting of the Philadelphia production club. Dr. Smith illustrated his talk by slides, exhibits and an actual demonstration of coating an article with gel lacquer.

Pittsburgh

Lloyd Drake, of the Calco Chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., presented a film, "Portrait of an Industry," at the first fall meeting of the Pittsburgh production club. The color film portrayed Calco's contribution to the dyestuff and paint industries.

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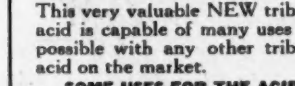

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Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association Activities

Charles Elfner, salesman for Egan & Hausman Company, paint manufacturer, Baltimore, has been elected a member of the Fifty Year Club of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Mr. Elfner started with the Charles Moser Company, Cincinnati, fifty years ago, and since then has been associated with the following companies:

Tousey Varnish Company, Chicago; Muralo Company, Chicago; Chicago Varnish Company; Midwest Varnish Company, Chicago; Lowe Brothers, Jersey City, N. J., branch; Baer Brothers, New York; John McQuade Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Egan & Hausman.

New York

A special meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held in the Pennsylvania hotel at 3 p.m. on October 1. The purpose of the meeting is to crystallize plans for endeavoring to correct the situation that currently prevails on linseed oil and prices.

Baltimore

David Bruning, of Bruning Brothers, was elected president of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association at the first meeting of the fall season. The meeting was a combination outing and business session, held at the Suburban Country Club.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, M. C. Ackerman, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; secretary, Glenn Spalding, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and treasurer, Alfred S. Day, also of Spencer Kellogg.

The executive committee consists of the above officers and the following additional members:—Stanley Levy, of the White Company; Ira A. Harap, of Farboil Paint Company; Oliver Reeder, of Baltimore Copper Paint Company; Charles A. Webb, of A. L. Webb & Sons, and William L. Scott, of the American Can Company.

Mowry Leaves Pitts. Glass Paint Division

James G. Mowry retired last week after forty-five years association with the paint division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mr. Mowry started in business with the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, New York, which was acquired by Pittsburgh Plate Glass in 1901.

With the retirement of Mr. Mowry, the company will handle sales of railway industrial finishes out of the offices in New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Glenn N. Stanford will handle sales from Baltimore, John Leonard will sell from New York, and Jack A. Burke will handle the Pittsburgh territory.

Sherwin-Williams Plans Insecticide Output Expansion

Arthur W. Stendel, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, discussed merchandising plans for expansion of the company's insecticides and fungicide operations at a recent meeting held for the press in New York.

Also participating in the program were M. J. Forties, vice-president and general manager, Charles J. Lemperly, vice-president and general sales manager, and Dr. Van Horn, director of research.

Preview showings were made of two new color sound films describing the company's '2:4 D' product, "Weed No More" and its "Pestroy" DDT insecticides. Thomas J. Maloney of Newell-Emmett Company acted as master of ceremonies.

Sherwin-Williams Again Offers Research Fellowships

The Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has reestablished its research fellowships in organic chemistry at Western Reserve University. The fellowships are to promote fundamental research and to assist students in graduate work.

Casein Co. Opens North Carolina Plant

Casein Company of America, Division of the Borden Company, has opened in Kernesville, N. C., a plant for the manufacture of liquid urea resin adhesives. The company also manufactures resin adhesives at its Bainbridge, New York, plant.

G.E. Develops New Silicone Paint

A new silicone paint that will afford lifetime finish for automobiles, refrigerators, electric ranges and hospital equipment is being developed by the General Electric Company's chemical department, the company has announced.

Company officials stated that progress being made in the development of silicones, indicates that within five years automobiles, refrigerators, ranges and hospital equipment will be finished with a silicone paint that will retain its original color and gloss indefinitely. In addition, it is expected that brighter and more clear colors will be obtained with the silicone materials.

Paint Firms Establish Case School Fellowships

Thirty-nine northern Ohio paint companies are cooperating in the establishment of three graduate research fellowships at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, to encourage study, research and development work in paint technology. The companies have underwritten a fund of $15,000 through the joint educational committee of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club and the Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association to establish the fellowships for a period of three years.

McDougall-Butler Names Mellan Laboratory Head

Herbert J. Mellan has been appointed laboratory director for the McDougall-Butler Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y. He will be assisted by Martin E. Schleicher as chemist. Edward J. Butler has been named factory manager and will be assisted by Olyn H. Parker as production analyst. Michael J. Catena, who held the position of production manager, resigned recently to enter business in Tampa, Fla.

Water-Soluble Ethyl Cellulose Offered

A water-soluble ethyl cellulose is being offered in tonnage quantities by the George G. Johnson Company, New York. According to the company, it is useful as a film-forming material, sizing agent, binder, thickening agent, preservative colloid and as an adhesive for paper and textiles. The company says it can replace a great many vegetable and animal glues such as starch, algin and agar.

Monsanto Names Plastics Sales Promotion Head

Edmund D. Kennedy has been appointed sales promotion manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division. Mr. Kennedy, sales promotion manager of the Vickers division of the Sperry Corporation, Detroit, for the past two years, was sales promotion and advertising manager of the Copperweld Steel Company, Glassport, Pa., for seven years.

Trade Briefs

Keno Plastics, Inc., has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Durocen Manufacturing Company, has been organized in New York to deal in plastic products.

McCoy Brush Corporation has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture brushes of all kinds.

Ohmlac Paint & Refining Company, Inc., New York, has been organized to manufacture paints and varnishes.

World Industries Inc. has been organized in New York to import and export rubber, latex and plastic products.

George B. Williams has returned to the post of naval stores agent for the Florida Forest Service after military duty. He will make his headquarters in Tallahassee.

Standard Gypsum Company of California will construct a new office and laboratory building in Long Beach, Cal., at a cost of $25,000.

Columbia Naval Stores Company, Savannah, Ga., plans to rebuild its plant at Jesup, Ga., which was destroyed by fire August 18. The capacity will be enlarged.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the order of the OES Director and the Department of Agriculture to increase the ceiling 1¾ cents per pound on cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils. It was expected that the Department of Agriculture will direct OPA to grant such increases within the next few days and under the law that agency must comply within ten days after the order is issued. At the same time the director stated that either cotton linters be raised 3 cents per pound or removed from OPA controls.

The proposed increase in the oil ceilings, it was pointed out would improve the production of oils and open up trading. Higher selling prices also would enable crushers to pay more for oil seeds which were withheld from the market by growers, and start the movement of this season's oil output into consuming channels.

Support price for the 1946 soybean crop was placed at $2.04 per bushel, for green and yellow beans, grading No. 2, 14 percent moisture and details of the loan and program for this year, were announced by the Department of Agriculture, September 25. The stabilization director ordered the discontinuance of the subsidy payments for the crushing of soybeans, September 21 and approved the price support program. At the same time, directive 92 was amended to permit CCC to arrange with crushers for the increased use of No. 2 peanuts in the production of oil and meal. Department of Agriculture reported that the agreement would not increase payments for peanuts under the price support program.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading was limited with crushers awaiting the increase of 1¾c. per pound, ordered last week by the Department of Agriculture and the OES Director, to become effective. It was expected that OPA would raise the price shortly. Light sales were reported in crude oil at ceilings for November-December delivery. Crushers were not offering spot shipments.

Farmers who apply for all-risk insurance on their 1947 cotton crop will be offered a simplified Federal Crop Insurance Corporation contract designed to provide coverage more nearly equal to the investment in the crop at the different stages of production than in previous years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week. The 1947 cotton program will offer substantially the same type of insurance protection as in 1946. Producers will be insured against loss in cotton yields due to practically all unavoidable causes. The changes in the program relate to the amount of coverage the farmer is given at various stages of cotton production.

Memphis, Sept. 26.—Mills beginning to operate in this section and awaiting OPA higher ceilings on oil and linters before offering or raising seed prices based on new ceilings. Price of $70 per ton anticipated at gins. Fair weather now prevailing should increase seed movement to gins. Considerable cotton bolls still unopen owing to recent inclement weather.

Linseed Oil

Moderate volume of trading was reported by crushers on an open billing basis last week. Sales were confined to drum lots and occasional tankwagon for immediate delivery to meet the urgent needs of regular customers. Demand continued exceedingly active. With supplies low, the acceptance of business was restricted. Reports from the West stated that farmers were not offering seed and has curtailed oil production.

Paint manufacturers were reported operating on part time basis and many were shut down throughout the country owing to the scarcity of linseed and other drying oils.

Reports from England stated that the linseed oil situation there was unsatisfactory, as a result of the refusal of the Argentine to export flaxseed and the sharp advance of the price on linseed oil by the Ministry of Food from £65 to £135 per ton, in bulk, f.o.b. works, during four weeks ending September 28. The ministry explained that the increase of the oil price was based on costs of the recent oil purchases in the Argentine.

Minneapolis, Sept. 26.—Demand for oil appeared to be picking up, but the rank and file were still smarting under maladjusted price ceilings for finished products and were taking a less aggressive attitude toward oil purchases. Crushers were not satisfied with the setting of a 17.8c. price ceiling on bulk oil in zone 1 and refused to make any forward sales in volume. They did, however, offer to care for old customers in actual need of oil and sold small amounts on an allotment basis. Production held between 60 and 70 percent of capacity and shipments were in fair to good volume, a large portion of shipments being applied against old contracts and a fair bulk going into storage at distribution points. Some crushers were shipping limited amounts of oil on open billing arrangement.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	6,060,000	7,120,000
Since Sept. 1.....	22,560,000	24,760,000

Los Angeles, Sept. 25.—Linseed oil moved more freely this week, but supplies still are exceedingly short. Oil was quoted at 17.8c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed—Seed receipts have declined sharply with farmers holding stocks. Demand was exceedingly active.

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—When the government guaranteed the cash flaxseed ceiling at $4 per bushel at Minneapolis and for 1947 production, the reaction was almost the same as turning off a faucet. Deliveries of flaxseed dropped off sharply in regular channels and trucking business started to fade almost at once. With price guaranteed and demand unlimited the flaxseed producer was satisfied to sit back, market his other produce and hold flax on the farm. Faced with a shortage of boxcars and a growing indifference on the part of the producer to market his seed, crushers intensified their demand, without much immediate result.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	678,300	1,573,000	117,000	81,000
Since Sept. 1.	3,304,000	7,284,000	740,600	559,600

Buenos Aires, Sept. 27.—Flaxseed shipments to 20,000 bushels to the United States last week. Visible supply was indicated at 3,150,000 bushels.

London, Sept. 27.—Linseed oil, spot, quoted at 135s per 112 pounds.

Hull, Sept. 27.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, September; Calcutta, £37 nominal, September; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated -- An active request continued to exceed the supply. Production was reported restricted owing to light supply of beans. Crushers confined sales to limited quantities to regular customers. Prices were strong at the new ceilings.

Cocoanut—This market was firm at ceilings. Oil was available, at ceilings and inquiry was active. Trading however was reported light owing to quota restrictions. Mills on Pacific coast copra requirements were reported covered for prompt and nearby requirements.

Corn—An advance of 1¾c. per pound was authorized by the OES Director and the Department of Agriculture, and OPA was expected to adjust the price shortly. Demand for oil was heavy and unsatisfied. Production was light and sold well ahead.

Oiticica — Arrivals totaled 1,630 drums at New York last week, and were sold before arrival. Supplies on the spot were reported nil and offerings for shipment from Brazil continued scarce. Consuming demand was very active.

Olive—Business continued slow as holders of light supplies refused to accept current ceilings. Additional arrivals of 2,077 drums of oil were noted from Spain and 915 cases from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, 4c. per lb.
Ouricury, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
205.8	205.8	204.6	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated
Fatty Acids)
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stearic acid
Diamond Brand (Single Pressed)
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Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
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Codes: Yopes Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

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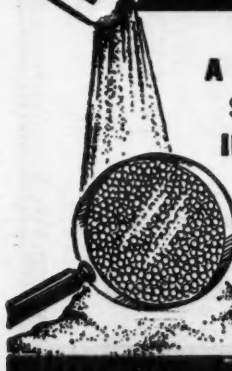

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Pitch—and

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Italy, which were delivered in exchange of refined soybean oil recently shipped.

Peanut—An increase of 1¾c. per pound on the ceiling was ordered by the OES Director and Department of Agriculture and it was expected that OPA would announce the advance shortly. Trading in oil last week was limited for spot and forward delivery. Sales were reported on an exchange basis for shortening and cooking oil. Production for the past twelve months totaled 99,548,000 pounds, compared with 113,216,000 pounds for the same time the previous season. Stocks on hand September 1 were 4,476,000 pounds against 2,375,000 pounds, a year ago. Third official estimate placed the Argentine peanut production for 1946 at 306,700,000 pounds. This is a decrease of 12 percent. from the final figure for 1945. Apparently only about 85 percent of the record planted area of 182,000 acres was harvested.

Rapeseed—Rapeseed crop in Saskatchewan indicates a harvest of 20,000,000 pounds, compared with 10,900,000 for all Canada in 1945.

Soybean—Department of Agriculture announced the support price of $2.04 per bushels for 1946 crop of green and yellow soybeans, No. 2 grade, 14 percent moisture and other details of the loan and support program, September 25. Premiums and discounts remain at the 1945 levels. An increase of 1¾c. per pound in the ceiling on soybean oil was authorized by the OES Director and it was expected that OPA would announce the advance shortly. Scarcity of offerings of new crop oil continued to hamper business, though demand was active.

Sunflowerseed—Though the third estimate of the Argentine crop is not available, trade sources predict a decrease from 8 to 10 percent. from earlier reports. Second official estimate was 2,200,000,000 pounds.

Tung—Trading was quiet. Consumers were seeking oil for prompt delivery which was sold up and unvailable. Forward deliveries of Chinese oil were offered at ceilings, with buyers showing little interest. Domestic producers refused bids at ceilings for new crop oil and were reported seeking higher ceilings. Reports from China estimated the current annual production at about 25,000 tons, compared with 90,000 to 100,000 tons yearly before the war.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Owing to smallest production in years, this market was dull and featureless. Hog slaughtering was practically at a standstill and limited quantities were delivered against former orders. Buying interest was active, with no offerings.

Lard—There was no improvement in the tight supply condition, and the market was nominal at ceilings.

Tallow—Trading was confined to small drum lots at ceilings. Production continued at low ebb. Demand was exceedingly heavy, with offerings nil.

Animal Oils

Degras — Trading was light and spasmodic. Supplies were adequate to cover current requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Grease Oil—Inquiry was quiet, with production practically at a standstill. Prices were merely nominal.

Oleo Oil—Offerings were scarce and production was small and sold up. Quotations were nominal at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Trading was at a standstill in crude oil and refined grades. Producers of crude oil refused bids at ceilings made by refiners.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Menhaden hauls were smaller last week, owing to the heavy rains along the coast from the Chesapeake Bay to the Long Island Sound. This caused a drop in the production of oil. Producers continued to refuse to sell at the ceiling for crude oil at 8.9c. per pound, tankcars, works; and were holding for an adjustment upwards in the ceiling.

Sardine—Sales of crude and hydrogenated sardine oil were permissible at current ceilings, to be adjusted upwards by OPA provided, however, that delivery takes place prior to October 7, it was announced by OPA, effective September 20. Inquiry was keen, with trading reported slow.

Los Angeles, Sept. 25.—Business in crude sardine oil continued at a standstill. Sardine catch this season has been very low, and bids at the ceiling have been refused. To date 14,000 tons of sardines have been landed at Monterrey, Calif., against 65,000 tons for the same period last year. At San Francisco, the catch has been less than 500 tons to date, against 35,000 tons for the comparable period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Demand continued active. Supplies were scanty and producers limited sales only to regular customers. Market was strong at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Curtailed production continued to affect business. Consuming demand was heavy and unsatisfied. Production was sold well ahead, and readily absorbed on previous contracts at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Production was reported improved and most mills were expected to operate at capacity within the next two weeks. Crushers continued to limit offerings. Supply situation has not improved and was expected to become tighter. Crushers were reported to have exchanged with fertilizer manufacturers 1,500 tons of meal for the same amount of sulphate of ammonia.

Linseed Meal—Production in active request against former contracts. Demand continued heavy at ceilings.

Minneapolis, Sept. 26.—Meal presented no problem as production was whisked into consuming channels at the $56 ceiling as fast as crushers would release supplies. Meal was becoming the one remaining item of barter in the feed markets and appeared excellent bait for attracting flaxseed offerings from the country.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	7,380,000	10,000,000
Since Sept. 1.....	28,160,000	38,160,000

Peanut Meal—Crushers for the first time in ten years have refused to book contracts for new crop meal by September 15. Output was expected to be light for the balance of the year. Sales were limited to production to start during the early part of October. Meal production in the United States for the past twelve months was 81,000 tons, against 94,000 tons the previous season. Stocks on hand September 1 were 1,100 tons compared with 800 tons, a year ago.

Waxes

Bayberry — Price control was suspended by OPA, effective September 25.

Beeswax — Trading was reported light and was confined to actual requirements. Primary markets were strong. Quotations were unchanged and steady for all grades.

Candelilla—Supplies were held on the spot at former levels. Business was reported quiet.

Carnauba—Increased offerings of No. 3, chalky on the spot lowered prices to $1.68 to $1.70 per pound. Other grades were unchanged, due to the fact that supplies were in firm hands. Buying interest continued dull, except for small quantities for immediate requirements. Leading consumers were reported withholding buying interest and it was predicted that the trend of prices depends upon how long large buyers can remain out of the market. Of late the price movement has been stationary on the spot and in Brazil. Offerings from producing centers were maintained at prevailing high levels, with buyers showing little inclination to trade.

Montan—This market continued dull and featureless. Supplies on the spot were offered freely with few takers. Prices were nominal.

Ouricury—Liberal offerings on the spot and lack of demand further weakened the market and prices were lower. Conditions were easy with buyers showing no interest at the decline. Crude was quoted at 95c. to 97c. per pound and refined at $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Trade Briefs

Lever Brothers Company has been nominated to receive an award for "distinguished service to safety," from the National Safety Council.

San Joaquin Cotton Oil Company has been granted Civilian Production Administration approval for the construction of two processing buildings, valued at $24,130, in Bakersfield, Cal.

Central Soya Company, Chicago, is notifying holders of 3¼ percent sinking fund debentures due August 1, 1959, that all of these debentures have been called for redemption on October 26, 1946, at 104 percent and accrued interest.

General Mills Names Strouts Plant Head

J. V. Strouts, formerly superintendent of the General Mills' special commodities plant at Keokuk, Iowa, has been appointed plant manager, effective October 1. He succeeds E. R. Bundul, who is resigning to accept a position as associate scientist at the University of Minnesota.

Other plant appointments announced are: David Herbaly, maintenance superintendent; Elliott Zeigenfuss, head of the products control and process laboratories, and Wilbur E. Suelter, formerly with the company's mechanical division in Minneapolis, purchasing agent.

Smith & Wesson Elects Hellstrom President

Carl R. Hellstrom has been elected president of Smith & Wesson, Inc., to succeed the late Harold Wesson. Directors elected were Frank H. Wesson, David Murray, Daniel B. Wesson, Reginald Webster, Lee Wesson and Clarence Brooks.

Margarin Output Larger

Margarin production during July was larger than the previous month, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds July 1946	1945
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*38,333,190	†41,060,118
Withdrawn tax-paid	35,985,441	36,617,996
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	108	95
Butter flavor	238	2,528
Citric acid	105	116
Corn oil	508,072	886,261
Cottonseed flakes	.....	24,873
Cottonseed oil	15,752,211	21,375,829
Cottonseed stearin	.....	63
Derivative of glycerin	68,073	73,902
Diacetyl	62	64
Estearin	9,824	6,830
Lecithin	48,408	48,235
Milk	6,432,175	7,040,800
Monostearin	28,409	35,076
Neutral lard	133,709	150,264
Oleo oil	131,223	216,706
Oleo stearin	117,175	189,402
Oleo stock	15,845	15,456
Peanut oil	1,269,295	420,783
Salt	1,172,663	1,253,986
Soda, benzoate of	27,917	26,547
Soybean oil	13,286,271	10,148,832
Soybean stearin	.....	588
Tallow	.....	8,100
Vitamin concentrate	7,446	8,002
Total	39,008,724	41,963,488
Production of colored oleomargarin	8,929,285	‡12,623,762
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,246,212	1,227,997
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	32	170
Color	7,148	5,327
Corn oil	22	1,573
Cottonseed flakes	4,875	4,390
Cottonseed oil	379,908	606,505
Derivative of glycerin	17,211	17,377
Diacetyl	294	12
Estearin	326	3,442
Lecithin	9,342	5,183
Milk	1,434,179	2,091,639
Monostearin	2,724	6,674
Neutral lard	12,060	202,725
Oleo oil	6,033	445,739
Oleo stearin	.....	923
Oleo stock	.....	123,400
Peanut oil	19,946	3,696
Salt	289,846	420,868
Soda, benzoate of	4,610	9,232
Soybean oil	6,793,425	8,798,723
Soyflakes	15,000	7,082
Vitamin concentrate	1,227	1,722
Totals	8,998,198	12,756,402

* Of the amount produced, 8,162 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 2,882 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced, 60 pounds were reworked.

Plastics Merchandising Course Offered

The Society of the Plastics Industry, in collaboration with New York University, has announced a course in plastics retailing and merchandising, the first of its kind in this country.

The course begins September 30 with an introduction by George K. Scribner, chairman of the board of the society and president of Boonton Molding Company. The schedule runs each Monday evening thereafter closing January 20 after fourteen lectures slanted toward retailing of plastics products.

Fats, Oils Illegal Use Brings Heavy Fine

Thomas E. Hill and Norman J. Berkley, partners in the Continental Chemical Company, Sacramento, Calif., were fined $9,000 for using illegally, fats and oils to manufacture granulated soap. Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure handed down the sentence after the two men were found guilty of using 666,000 pounds of fat without a quota.

Trade Briefs

Albert Kahn, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, presented an analytical summary of the shortage of critical materials at the meeting of the Paint Salesmen's Club of Chicago September 19.

Paisley Products, Inc., Chicago and New York, announces development of a new semi-ice proof bottle label machine glue, which is described as a jelly glue, reddish brown in color and odorless and supplied to the trade ready to use in the gum pot.

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10—Paste and lead Mixers up to 60 gal.

5—Paint Mixing Tanks—500 gal. and 700 gal.

7—Ceramic Crocks—275 gal.—3' x 6'.

3—Sterling Dicers, Model EM10.

2—Sameo Jr. Automatic 6 and 8 spout vacuum fillers.

3—Stokes Gas Fired Water Stills.

1—R. C. Jones Constant Motion Cartoning Machine.

5—Package Machinery Wrappers.

1—Stokes and Smith Envelopes Sealer.

3—Food Machinery Corp. Stainless Hand Pack Fillers.

8—Semi-Automatic Labelers, Ermold and World.

1—New Jersey Labelrite Duplex Labeler.

2—Automatic Straight Line Labelers Pneumatic Simplex and weeks—MacDonald Duplex.

2—Copper Storage Tanks—1000 gal. horizontal.

Exceptionally large stock on hand—Jacketed Kettles stainless—Copper—all sizes.

10—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Pulverizers Model D—stainless.

7—Colloid Mills—Chemi - Colloid, Eppenbach, Premier and U. S.

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6—Raymond Mills, No. 45-00-0000.

1—Industrial Rotary all-iron Filter, drum 6' x 3'.

1—Eimco Vacuum Filter, 4' x 3', with 25 sq. ft. filtering area, complete with receiver, pumps, piping and electrical equipment.

2—Jacketed Mixers, Heavy duty sigma double arms, about 9 gallon capacity.

1—Swenson Single Effect Aluminum Evaporator. 38" x 66", with vacuum pump and receiver.

1—Fletcher Centrifugal Extractor, 40" x 84", suspended type, rubber covered basket, lead lined steel casing and stainless perforated screen, heavy duty unloader, steel plow.

3—Forge Welded Autoclaves 300 PSI 6' x 21'.

1—Devine Autoclave or Impregnator 21" x 36" jacketed.

4—Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts, 5' x 11', with two racks each, 30" x 64", good for 30 lbs. pressure.

1—Badger Copper Concentrator, evaporating capacity 2,500 lbs. per hour, calandria type with complete accessories.

2—Rotary Digesters; 6' x 12' jacketed and 6' x 18' unjacketed.

2—Swenson - Walker Continuous Crystallizers with three decks 24" x 30".

2—Batch Crystallizers, 8' 10" diameter, 6' high, with conical bottom 3' 9", making total overall height of 9' 9", having copper cooling coils.

2—Rotary Jacketed Dryers of the screw conveyor type having three 22' passes.

1—Buffalo 5' x 12' Rotary Drum Dryer.

VACUUM SHELF DRYERS

1—Buffalo 5 Shelf, 42 x 42.
1—Buffalo 13 Shelf, 42 x 42.
1—Devine 13 Shelf, 53 x 60.
2—Buffalo 20 Shelf, 60 x 160 (double doors).

FMC Syphon and Vacuum Filler.
FMC Hammermills and Grinder.
FMC Stainless Steel Tanks and Kettles.
FMC Portable Agitators and Cappers.
FMC Dry Powder Mixers.
FMC Tumbling Batch Mixers.
FMC Stainless Colloid Mills or Homogenizers.

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ALUMINUM
VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

3—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils: 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
8—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ¼" PLATE.

38—150 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.

CRYSTALLIZERS
VACUUM PAN DRYERS

3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallizers—also two of atmospheric type, same size, also jacketed and agitated—300 gallons capacity—cast iron—jackets cast integral with shells.
5—Swenson-Walker Continuous Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, Mixers or Dryers, each made up of four 24"x20"x10' long sections with heavy spiral ribbon agitators. Each unit with worm gear speed reducer.

2—20"x48" water cooled 3-ROLLER MILL.

3—Stokes "R" Single Punch TABLET MACHINES, m.d.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

GEAR REDUCERS and MIXERS

41—Phila. type HVT, Class 1, size 1100, GEAR REDUCERS, ratio 88 to 1, horsepower 16.7 at 1750 RPM.
29—Phila. MOTO-REDUCERS, with 2 HP 2 speed, totally enclosed, fan cooled and explosion-proof motors. Vertical; Output speed 57 and 29 RPM at HP 2/.67.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

6—Copper Steam Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 200 and 100 gal.
4—All Copper Vacuum Pans, 275 gal., 250 gal., 60 gal., 50 gal., with Condensers.
3—Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans, 60 gal. and 25 gal.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
2—A. N. 4' dia. x 9' long atmospheric double drum dryers complete.
2—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
3—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 6'x35'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x20'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x25' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—4'x20' ROTARY KILNS, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

1—Colton No. 14 FULLY AUTOMATIC TUBE FILLER, Closer and Clipping Machine.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
4—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, complete, m.d.
3—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

8—NEW, UNUSED BAKER PERKINS 150 gal. capacity, 100 gal. working capacity MIXERS, equipped with double sigma blades, steam jacketed, SIZE 15, STYLE VI, TYPE BS, equipped with Hydraulic tilting device, roller bearings throughout.

1—16"x40" Lehman 3-ROLLER MILL. water cooled, motor driven, upright type.

1—World straight line auto labeler, M.D.
3—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
10—Copper & Aluminum KETTLES to 500 gal. cap.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
3—Rotary Cutters, Robinson and Howes, 24". 30" blades.
1—F. J. STOKES NO. 15 auger POWDER FILLER.
1—Dopp 500 gallon jacketed KETTLE.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER.
3—250 gal. closed GLASS LINED TANKS.
Approximately 700 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Raymond PULVERIZERS — 4-Roll High Side; Nos. 00, 0000, 45, 55 and 70.
7—Hardinge CONICAL MILLS: 8'x30", 3'x8", silex lined; 8'x30", 6'x22", 5'x22" and 3'x8", iron lined.
6—ATTRITION MILLS, Bauer and Robinson, 22", 24", 30", 36"—motor driven.
8—Vibrating SCREENS: two 3'x6' Sturtevant 2-deck all-enclosed; three 3'x5', 4'x5' 1-deck Tyler Hummers; Abbe No. 2 Bintergess.

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1—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machine, DD82, 1-3/16" dia.
7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, D3 and D4, 31/32" dia.
10—Colton, Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machines, up to ¾".
5—Stokes "B" Single Punch Tablet Machines, 2½" dia.

1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, motor driven.
1—American 16"x40" Three Roll Mill, 20 HP motor.
1—Schutz O"Neill 10" Ball Bearing Style "D" Limited Mill.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 2'x8".
6—Pebble Mills, 100 to 1,000 gal.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Day 18" Ointment Mill.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 18H, 5 H.P.

1—Lab. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with condenser.
3—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1½'x 3½', 30"x8', 4'x10'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.
1—6'x27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x20", 48"x40", 5'x6'.
5—Rotary Dryers, 6'x18', 4½'x35', 6'x35', 5½'x40', 7'x45', 7½'x65', 10'x90'.
1—7½'x130' Rotary Kiln.

1—No. 150 Kelly Pressure Filter.
2—Lab., No. 49 Vallez Filters.
2—American 4' 4 Disc and 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filters.
6—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 36".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 18" to 42".

4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Presuritte.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, 15 HP motor driven.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, steel basket.

11—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 300 gal. New.
10—Brand New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100, 200, 300, 500 gal.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agte. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
1—Zaremba Copper Evaporator, 500 sq. ft. vert. tubes.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 2', 4', 6', 7'.
5—Evaporators, single & quadruple effect, 500 to 10,000 sq. ft.

8—Tyler Ro-Tap Sieve Shakers.
2—Abbe Blutergess Sifters.
3—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
9—Robinson Gyro Sifters, 20"x48".

6—¼ to ½ HP Portable Electric Mixers, explosion proof motors.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Mixer.
12—Powder Mixers, 1,200 to 2,000 lb.
1—Day 600 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
2—Readco 100 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers.
5—Day, W. & P. Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 75 gal.
2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jacketed double arm mixers, hydraulic tilt.

3—New auger type powder fillers.
2—Knapp Automatic Can Labelers.
1—Filler Machine 4 Spout Filler.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, National Labelers.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing.

1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.

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10—300 KW, G.E. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 Volts, 1,200 RPM, 400 lb. condensing, with 40 KW exciters, complete with condenser, pumps, switchboard, etc.
8—200 KW, G.E. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 450 Volts, 1,200 RPM, 375 lb. condensing, with exciters.
2—132 KW, G.E. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 450 Volts, 1,200 RPM, 540 lb. condensing, with 40 KW exciters.
12—150 KW, Westinghouse, DC, 120 Volts, 1,200 RPM, 225 lb., condensing.
24—60 KW, Westinghouse, DC, 120 Volts, 1,800 RPM, 200 lb., condensing.

TURBO BLOWERS
4—WESTINGHOUSE, 56,000 CFM at 10 inches pressure; Turbine 168.5 HP, 540 lb. pressure.
13—STURTEVANT, Size 24, 20,000 CFM at 17 inches pressure; Turbine 191 HP, 400 lb. pressure.

AXIAL FLOW FANS
100—from 3,000 to 16,000 CFM at 2" to 3" static pressure, driven by 2 speed AC motors.
100—same, driven by DC motors, 115 V.

PUMPS—MOTOR DRIVEN
75—Centrifugal Pumps from 10 GPM to 700 GPM, discharge pressure from 20 to 220 feet; Bronze and Steel.

PUMPS—TURBINE DRIVEN
30—Up to 15,000 GPM, up to 725 lb. discharge press. Steam Turbine drive between 400 and 600 lb. steam press. Bronze and Steel.

RECIPROCATING STEAM PUMPS
60—SIMPLEX and DUPLEX, various sizes between 5½ x 2¾ x 6 and 16 x 12 x 24.

SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS
5—180 GPM, total head 50 ft., motor driven.

HIGH PRESSURE AIR COMPRESSORS
3—Ingersoll Rand, 4 stage, 20 cu. feet per hour, 3,000 lb. pressure, driven by 50 HP motors.
10—Platt, 4 stage, 20 cu. feet per hour, 3,000 lb. pressure, steam or motor driven.

CONDENSERS
2—Bethlehem, 4,568 tubes, 8,408 sq. ft.
1—Foster Wheeler, 2,446 tubes, 3,800 sq. ft.
1—Bethlehem, 714 tubes, 700 sq. ft.
10—Bethlehem from 4,000 to 8,000 sq. ft., Copper-Nickel or Brass Tubes.

FEED WATER HEATERS
10—Schutte and Korting, type L, size No. 300.
2—Bethlehem, 415 sq. ft. surface.

HIGH PRESSURE HEATERS
12—Struthers Wells, shell WP 10 lbs., tubes WP 575 lbs., 206 sq. ft. surface, all brass tubes.

LUBOIL COOLERS
2—Struthers Wells, shell WP 60 lbs., tubes 20 lbs., 186 sq. ft. surface, all brass tubes.

FUEL OIL HEATERS
24—Griscom Russell, sectional g-Fin, 86 sq. ft. surface.
1—Griscom Russell, 4 section, 6 fin.

DISTILLING PLANTS
2—Griscom Russell, soloshell double effect, 8,000 gallons per 24 hrs. Complete with all pumps.
3—Cleaver Brooks self-contained units, 5,000 gallons per day.

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10—Sharples type M-35-24-3-8CA-13.
2—Sharples type M-02-24-3-23B-44.
2—Sharples type M-31-20-8NA-39.
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4—DeLaval 65-N-13.
4—DeLaval 55-N-13.

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1—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Raymond 0000 Imp Mill.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 40" and 25".
1—No. 10 Day Imperial Mixer.
5—(New) 250 gal. closed Aluminum Tanks.
5—Steel Tanks: 1800, 2000, 2800 gal.
1—1500 gal. Steel Tank with copper still.
3—Colton 2-B Tablet Machines.
1—2000 lb. (New) Dry Powder Mixer.
1—Broughton 10 cu. ft. Mixer.
1—U. S. 10-spout hard rubber Filler.
1—No. 600 De Laval Clarifier.
5—100 gal. Steel Tanks with agitators.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
1—300 gal. Jac. ag. flinax-lined Tank.

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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P., Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 36'x45' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 8'x 10' and 5'x6'.
1—Raymond 3 Roller High Side Mill, complete, 65 H.P. motor.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Abbe 24"x30" Pebble Mill.
1—Sharples No. 4 Centrifuge, 7 H.P.
4—Stainless Steel Jack. Kettles, 40 to 60 gals., 3 with agitators.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
Jeffrey 15"x8" Swing Hammer Mill.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—8 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec
New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
300-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bennet 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—200 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 250 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac Pumps 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
2—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
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3—Pebble mills, 6 gallon, 58 gallon and 80 gallon.
1—3x4' Marcy pebble mill.
1—Blaw Knox 125 gallon agitated and jacketed autoclave.
2—Tolhurst extractors, 32" and 40" perforated baskets.
2—O & J automatic labelers.
5—Copper kettles from 40 gallon to 250 gallon.
1—Scott automatic weighing machine.
5—New 1,000 lb. and 2,000 lb. dry powder mixers.
1—J. H. Day 170 gal. jack. mixer.
10—U. S. Ertel siphon fillers.
2—M & S 4 and 6 stage can fillers.
1—50 gallon high pressure autoclave.
10—National Ermold World semi-automatic labelers.
1—Weeks McDonald back and front automatic labeler.

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1—Pneumatic Scale Automatic Single Head Capper.
1—SPERRY Cast Iron Filter Press, 24", Open Delivery.
1—SPERRY 18" Wood Filter Press, 10 chambers.
1—SHRIVER Cast Iron Filter Press, 15 chambers.
1—DEVINE No. 9 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves, 40"x43", with Vacuum Pump and Surface Condenser.
1—BUFFALO Foundry Bronze Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer, 20 gal. capacity.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer, ½ gal. capacity.
1—ROSS 1,000 lb. Dry Powder Mixer.
1—F. J. STOKES Rotary "D" Tablet Machine, M.D.
1—COLTON No. 4½ Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1½" dia.
1—COLTON No. 2 Combination Collapsible Tube Closer & Crimper, M.D.
3—60 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles—40 lb.

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GRamercy 5-6680

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity;
2—100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless, 500 watt, 115 volt—$15.00 each.
Copper tank with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
1—International Centrifuge, size 3, Type FS, stainless steel with motor.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10 New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel, Milton-Roy, Pumps (new) with G. E. explosion-proof motors.

SPECIAL
10—Steel Storage Tanks, 24' dia. x 20' high, with closed tops and ladders.

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Exclusive representative wanted for west coast by manufacturer of pharmaceutical chemicals, hormone preparations. Commission basis. OPD 135.

AGENCIES WANTED

Good territory open for agents on liberal commission basis by an old established firm of importers of industrial minerals and earth colors. For full particulars write to Charles B. Chrystal Company, Inc., 53 Park place, New York 7.

Graduate chemist with broad industrial experience and excellent contacts will act as sales representative in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Write or phone: Technical Supply Company, 1006 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota, Atlantic 3374.

Exporter with offices abroad wishes to establish direct connections with manufacturers of sulphur black and other synthetic dyes on a vertical set-up basis. Correspondence treated with strictest confidence. Reply to OPD 134.

We are seeking additional exclusive sales agencies for organic chemicals and specialties. Our staff is technically trained and well known throughout the industry. OPD 136.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: slightly used four eyed closed **delivery** washing type 24 in. square aluminum filter press, with 18 plates and a set of stainless steel perforated screens all in perfect condition. OPD 987.

Straight line, semi-automatic, vacuum filling machines, adjustable from an ounce to a gallon, now available for immediate delivery direct from the manufacturer. Call or write Packer Machinery Company, 30 Irving Place, New York 3, N. Y. Tel. Gramercy 5-8223.

Water still—capacity 60-75 gallons per hour. Good condition, reasonable. OPD 141.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Ross 30-C 20-gallon changeable can mixer. Advise condition, age, motor data, type and number of cans, price and location. Plexon, Inc., Box 450, Stamford, Connecticut.

Wanted: A 26 or 30 inch liquid stone mill. State make, price and location at which it can be seen. OPD 129.

Wanted: revolving tubler dust collector. State size and make. Also Schutz O'Neill twenty inch ball bearing mill with vibrating feeder, would be interested in sifter and collector set up for the same. OPD 133.

One Abbe-Lenhart 55 or 110 gallon motor driven mixer for paint manufacturing. OPD 139.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Filter press, 1½ to 2 cu. ft. cake capacity, frames approximately 12 in. by 12 in. to 18 in. by 18 in. Also centrifuge with stainless steel basket approximately 12 in. OPD 132.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 986.

FOR SALE

Three 30 in. Kent Buhrstone paint mills, used, good condition; twenty-five 60 gal. paint change cans equipped with hooks for lifting, used, good condition. L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., Hancox avenue, Belleville, N. J.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale: 2000 gallons of pure Toluene containing 2.5% pure Benzene; 500 gallons of pure, mixed o- and p- Mono-Chlortoluene. Submit quotations to OPD 128.

Offer approximately 500 tons aluminum hydrate 63/65%-Al_2O_3 packed in 100 lb. bags. For price and other details address OPD 137.

Folia Digitalis lanata: 7,000 pounds dry leaves $1.40 per one kilogram f.o.b. Antwerp or Rotterdam. Could be divided in smaller lots. Samples on request. Overseas Mercantile Co., Inc., 381 Fourth avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

1-Proline $15.00 per 10 grams; oxyproline $22.00 per 10 grams. Many other rare chemicals available now. Write us your needs. Bios Laboratories, 607 West 43rd street, New York 18, N. Y. Tel. LO 3-0305.

MATERIALS WANTED

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 966.

Glauber salt, calcium chloride, caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate, modified soda, tri sodium phosphate, tetra sodium pyrophosphate. Advise quantities available. Will pay cash. American Brands Company, 1812 Ellen road, Richmond 20, Virginia.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 980.

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Cross-Haul Elimination

—Continued from page 5

and these plants were closed down many of the Army's tankcars were leased to private industry. Now that these plants are being reopened the Army is recalling its cars.

Up to Army

Whether the situation worsens or not depends upon what the Army does in the immediate future. Army representatives told the meeting that they did not plan a wholesale withdrawal of their cars from private industry, but would recall only a few cars a month as their need is required. Even so, the probabilities are that more will be recalled than are replaced with newly constructed cars in the next few weeks, which would indicate that a period of even tighter tankcar supply is in prospect for a brief period.

Basing-Point Prices

—Continued from page 3

freight," the existence of identical bids on government contracts, which fall within the prohibitions of the antitrust laws. But, it declares that these should be prosecuted individually and that they do not justify any all-embracing prosecution of the industry.

The order of the court allows the petitions for review of and to set aside the FTC cease and desist order, vacates and sets aside that order, and provides for a decree in conformity with the stated conclusions.

The one dissenting judge holds that the commission's order was not against the basing-point price system, but against illegal agreements to use it. He holds that identical delivered prices and identical bids, phantom freights, refusal to quote prices at the mill, and "other facts and circumstances" strengthen the inference of agreement, combination, or conspiracy. In his opinion the commission's finding of a conspiracy to restrain trade has substantial support in the record.

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Net income, 6 months, June 30	$723,969	$586,720
Per share	1.37	1.11

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